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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 84--- BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 9 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
13 Apr.	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,519
27 ,,	Nadora * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,446
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		10,619
14 ,,	xNarkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	*Rajputana ..		16,568
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,954

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
to Marseilles and back..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p.m.		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hankow Maru ..	8th April.	14th April.
Indus Maru ..	10th ,,	16th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	7th May
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	22nd ,,
Yokoh Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	26th ,,	2nd June
Sumatra Maru ..	8th June	22nd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
10th April	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
10th ,,	Bankura ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
13th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Outch Mandvi.
15th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Outch Mandvi.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P.& O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.
American Bankers—Irving Trust Company, New York.
Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	31 Mar.	11 April
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	5 Apr.	18 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	19500	....	@15 ,,
Bengal Maru ..	5396	10 May	28, ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 Apr.	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 ,,	2 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 ,,	22 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvasser on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Indian Review.

(MARCH CONTENTS.)

FASCISM AT WORK
By Mr. Glyn Barlow.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY
By Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A.

THE IRISH NATIONALITY
By Mr. Thomas J. O. Connell.

THE DELHI SESSION
By "A Student of Politics."

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN ENGLAND
By A. Chessell Piquet.

THE NEED FOR A SANE EMIGRATION POLICY
By Mr. S. H. Mistry, B.Com.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF MALABAR
By Dr. V. K. John, B.A., B.L., Bar-At-Law.

IN THE NIGHT; (A Poem)
By Meredith Starr

FALSEHOOD IN WAR
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM
By Mr. C. S. R. Somayajulu.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES FARM COLONIES
By Mr. T. S. Gangadhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

A LOVER SINGS: (A Poem)
By Leland J. Berry

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By "An Indian Christian."

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

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UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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JOIN **BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LD.**
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Chairman :—LALA HARKISHENLAL B.A. (cantab) BAR-AT-LAW.
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Annual INCOME exceed Rs. 27 LAKHS.
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Special Features :—
Attractive schemes to suit all pockets and test.
HIGHEST BONUSES.....LOW PREMIUMS.
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For all particulars re. a policy or Agency Write to :—
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Hornby Road, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

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FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000
LIFE
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LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
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Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
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For each additional word.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A MILLS MANAGER, Guzerati or Maharashtra, with thorough experience of Mill management for a Mill in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R1537

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS OFFICER, well qualified in Accounts and Finance for the Muslim University Aligarh for a period of one year. Salary Rs. 500/- to 1000/- according to qualifications. The selected candidate will be required to join immediately. Apply to the REGISTRAR, not later than 15th April, 1929
A 32030

WANTED—A QUALIFIED EXPERIENCED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, having worked in a well established Pharmaceutical Works. He should be able to Manufacture and standardise all B.P. Preparations. Apply with terms and minimum pay acceptable to the STANDARD DRUG CO. AMRITSAR.
A R1529

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1530

WANTED—A qualified HINDOO LADY DOCTOR, M.B.B.S or L.C.P. & S. for up-country maternity work with salary from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- according to qualifications. Lodging and boarding found. Write before 15th instant to J. DURLABHA DHRUV, 27, French Road, Chaupatty, Bombay.
A R1526

WANTED—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED

20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

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A R1540

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Tel. No. 21934.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2353 of 1927.

CHAMNAJI TULLOCKCHAND AND CO., a firm, doing business at New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay..Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL KARIM MOHAMED UMAR SURAIYA, of Bombay, Memon Mohamedan Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, having his office at Military Square Lane, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,
ABDUL KARIM MOHAMED UMAR SURAIYA,
The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI, R.37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI, R.37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 12th day of April, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree Pronounced against you on the 26th day of April, 1928, and orders made herein on 16th January, 1928, 14th March, 1928 and 24th April, 1928 respectively in the above suit.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 23rd day of February, 1929.
Messrs. RUSTOMJI AND GINWALA,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
32040

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the SECOND FLOOR this TUESDAY afternoon the 9th instant at 3 o'clock. (S.T.)

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 9th April, 1929.

32047

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for expressing regret at the action of Government in not appointing the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust in accordance with long established practice, a Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 15th April 1929, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th April, 1929.

32038

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government, Bombay Port Trust, and G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

Unclaimed parcels and luggage will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Terminus, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, consisting of:—

Motor tyres and accessories, painted glass panes, bicycles, leather suit cases, mosquito coils, crockery, flash lights and batteries, Juggler's kit, scented oils, and Keora-water, old clothing, trunks, boxes, etc., and various other articles.

N.B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

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RAVELIN STREET,
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Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

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On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "The Grange", near the Majestic Hotel, 21, Wodehouse Road, valuable household Jacobean furniture, dining tables and chairs, large side-boards, drawing room and Chesterfield suites sweet toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard, chubb's safe on stand cup-boards, dressing and wash-hand tables, book-cases, hat-stands, students' circular writing desks in 4 pieces, rich glass, crockery and chinaware, screens, ice-chests, teapoys, easy-chairs, rich Persian carpets etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Motibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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General Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park,
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Nagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shahjahanpur.
	Sitapur.
Pay Offices:	
Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband.	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY At 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Internationally Famous Mirror and Fire Dancer

MLLE. AMETA

In Conjunction with

THE UNTAMED LADY

Featuring

GLORIA SWANSON

A Paramount Comedy de Luxe.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P. M.

HEAR AND SEE

The Enchantress of the Screen—

POLA NEGRI

In her First Synchronized Production:—

LOVES OF AN ACTRESS

Story of a Great Actress, who toyed with men's hearts to attain her own ends.... her first Realisation of True Love and how she lost it.....

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

We know you thought Clara Bow just about the darlingest, most vivacious little Miss ever in "It". But wait till you see

ROUGH HOUSE ROSIE

Featuring

CLARA BOW

A greater Hit than "IT"

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6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

BY

Miss SELMA

The Charming Egyptian Dancer and

Miss BLANCHE

The fascinating Turkish Artist.
In conjunction with
ALL COMIC CINEMA PROGRAMME.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

AND

DOCUMENT of DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

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N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

High Rate of Consumption to Continue into May

Messrs. Newall and clayton in their weekly cotton review issued at Liverpool on the 19th Ultimo state that there are greater possibilities on the long. than on the short side of cotton and the report reads as under :—

The daily range of fluctuations in the May position during the past week has been as follows :—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Tuesday, 12 Mar.	10.90	10.84
Wednesday, 13 ,,	10.94	10.84
Thursday, 14 ,,	10.93	10.87
Friday, 15 ,,	10.97	10.91
Saturday, 16 ,,	10.97	10.90
Monday, 18 ,,	10.86	10.72

To-day's Price. A year ago.
May .. 10.75. May .. 10.26.

Although no change occurred in the general position during the past week, except perhaps some rather better weather reports the market developed a reactionar tone over the week-end, and prices have declined over a farthing per lb. from the highest reached. Cables from America reporting that the large bull interests had been quietly liquidating their holdings affected sentiment, and bears took advantage of the technically over bought state of the market to force a natural reaction.

Early in the wek continued rains in the Central and Eastern States further delayed crop preparations in the Belt, and increased apprehension of floods in the Mississippi Valley, but during the past few days the weather has cleared and the inundations in Georgia have begun to recede. Ploughing is now progressing on the higher lands, and given a week of dry conditions preparations are expected to be resumed in the Valley. The entire Belt now has excellent sub-soil moisture, and if favourable weather predominates during the next few weeks. the seed should germinte rapidly. The recent advance in prices to over 20 cents is likely to stimulate an acreage increase wherever credit facilities permit, and in this direction Garside reports that Government loans are now available in the South-East. Against these favourable points, however, there is a great potential danger from the weevil, as over the greater part of the Belt Winter temperatures have not been severe enough to ensure heavy mortality among these insects whilst in hibernation. Fertilizer sales up to the end of February were 25% less than in the 1927–28 season, and 10% less than in the 1926–27 season, but are reported to have increased considerably since the beginning of the current month.

There are no signs of weakening in the old crop position. American consumption is being maintained at a high rate, which is likely to continue well into May. Japan is consuming American Cotton at a much higher rate than a year ago, and Continental and British Spinners are moving present production satisfactorily.

Attention is now being directed to the Special Session of Congress which Mr. Hoover is expected to call on the 15th April, to consider the question of farm relief. It is believed that whatever the final decision arrived at, the repercussions of this debate are likely to be felt in the American commodity markets and to temporarily become the dominating influence on the values of agricultural produce.

As regards the general Cotton outlook, the continuation of irregular markets around present levels appears in prospect until a better idea of new crop prospects can be formed. Past experience would seem to indicate that in the first half of March it is still too early to become really apprehensive with regard to the outlook, but at the same time the fact remains that it is imperative for the South to raise over 15 million bales this year, otherwise Cotton must sell at a price which will restrict consumption during the coming season. During the next six months there will probably be periods when the outlook will be favourable and others when prospects will be unfavourable, but as there can be no confident assurance of a big yield before September the market is likely to be more easily influenced in an upward than in a downward direction in the meantime. It must not be forgotten that psychologically the average speculator is a bull, ever ready to exploit the least implication of a scarcity in a commodity, but rarely willing to discount ahead the possibility of a large production. Therefore, although we believe prices are high enough on the present outlook, we still think there are greater possibilities on the long than on the short side of Cotton during the next few months, and favour the purchase of distant options on all recessions.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—The set-back in raw material rates has had an unsettling effect on the market, and buyers are showing a tendency to look on until more stability is shown. Indian enquiry has been fairly well maintained, and occasional sales have been reported for that outlet, although mail advices were not considered encouraging. Isolated transactions have been arrnged for China, but only a limited trade has been done with the minor outlets. Both American and Egyptian yarns have been in quiet request.

Continent.—In France and Italy the textile demand has been maintained on a satisfactory scale, and spinners generally are selling current production.

Japan.—Mills well sold ahead.

America.—Mill activity fully maintained during the past week. Sales of goods equal or exceed output. Heavy production of cloths in recent weeks resulted in a decline in the average margin of ten standard cloths of 1314 cents per lb., indicating the supply of goods tending to outstrip demand although demand very large. A continuation of a decline in margins would indicate a recession in mill activity later, but in the past curtailment has not started until some weeks after margins became unprofitable. The current mill situation and weight of distribution of goods is very much better than a year ago, and mill activity is likely to continue around present rates through April or into May. Garside reports total stock of Cotton on all hands in the United States at the end of February as 6,899,000 bales against 7,353,000 bales a year ago and an average of 7,86,4000 bales on this date for the past 4 years. The rate of reduction in February by American consumption and exports confirms earlier indications that at the end of the season the stocks in America will be far below normal, possibly only 1,800,000 or 1,900,000 bales, including 100,000 bales of outside growths.

"Bombay Chronicle"
THE
PEOPLE'S PAPER.
BEST MEDIUM
FOR
Advertisement.

IDOL OF THE THIEVES

—:o:—

EVERY THIEF IN CHINA HAS HIS GOD

Once, while looking through the History of Chinese Art by Muensterberg, (Otto Muersterberg, Chin. Kunstgeschichte, Esslingen, 1912. Vol. II, p. 176) my attention was for the first time called to the fact that in the Chinese pantheon there is a place for a God of the Thieves. In this volume there is pictured a wooden figure representing a man standing on his hands, and the accompanying text explains that it symbolizes the innate feeling that thieving is fundamentally wrong and crooked.

As the man is reversing the usual mode of walking, in like manner is stealing contrary to the established moral standard. This explanation seemed to be given entirely from the European point of view, and I thought, therefore, the matter worthy of further investigation.

On subsequent trips in the interior of China I asked now and then about the God of the Thieves, but could not get any information. It seemed to strike the people that I asked a queer and tactless thing. "Does he take us for a thief, that he asks such a question," must have been their thought, or else the suspicion arose that the questioner was one and wanted an idol under whose protecting wing the better to carry on his profession.

In short, I had little success with my inquiries. I merely learned that it was true thieves have an idol, but that they hide it under the rafters and secretly pay due homage to it with the usual prostrations and burning of incense. Thus writes R. P. Hommel in "The China Journal."

A PAIR OF THEM.

Not to be daunted I kept on asking here and there, and finally in a small town in North-western Kiangsi an idol carver told me that he not only knew of the God of the Thieves, but that there was a pair of them. One of the figures, he told me, stood on his hands, and the other was balancing a heavy stone above his head.

Delighted with the information I commissioned him to carve me a set out of camphor wood. To find out the names of this worthy pair would have been of help in elucidating their deviation, but the carver could not tell me what they were.

It is quite plain that the figures represent jugglers, such as show their tricks for money. They are stripped to the waist, as such strolling players usually are, when performing. I learned further that these people have an evil reputation. When part of the troupe is performing, with all the people gathered about, others go round in the house stealing. The significance then, of the figures seems quite plain.

With the Chinese the arch type of the thief is the strolling performer, the man without sedentary responsibility, one day here, the next day gone, and, therefore, it is significant and befitting that members of that profession should have been selected to serve as models for the idols of the thieves.

After I had related these observations to a Chinese friend he suplied information which brings us still nearer to an explanation of the meaning of these idols. He told me of a book, called Sui Hu Chuen, in which the exploits of brigands of Honan and Shantung are related who made the country unsafe in the early part of the Sung Dynasty. They were "honest" thieves such as have always appealed to the popular fancy, of the type of St. Crispin, who stole leather from the rich to make shoes for the poor. Among the chief figures of the book are two men, Shi Ch'ien and Pai Sheng, who are proverbially known as arch scoundrels.

INVISIBLE THIEF.

A mother will say to her boys, "Now don't act as Shi Ch'ien and Pai Sheng," or if two people are known to be plotting mischief, the people will guardedly say, "You know those fellows," and then continue in a hushed voice, "just like Shi Ch'ien and Pai Sheng." Shi Ch'ien seems dearer to the heart of the people, for they love to tell about his tricks. He was so clever that he could steal the hat from a person's head without attracting any attention. His dexterity bordered on the miraculous and the belief became prevalent that he could make himself invisible. A nickname given him was "flea on the drum," the meaning of which is that he could walk so stealthily that nobody could hear him, just as a flea jumping about on a drum does not produce any sound.

The popularity of Shi Ch'ien has gained him entrance to the Chinese stage, and it is significant for our investigation that the actor representing him walks on his hands to indicate his counterpart's noiseless ambulation. It is a difficult act and always greatly applauded by the Chinese.

Healing is Believing
Clarke's Blood Mixture again succeeds where other treatments fail
Mrs. E. Radley, 46, Addison Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln, England, writes :—" Four years ago, after a serious illness, I was left with Eruptions on the Face which were very painful and disfiguring. I tried medicines of every description, both patent and otherwise, and no change being noticeable, I gave up all hope of being cured. Finally, a friend gave me a bottle of 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.' Before the bottle was finished a slight improvement was perceptible, and after that every day my condition improved wonderfully. Now all Inflammation has gone, leaving me with almost as perfect a skin as I had previously. In acknowledging my indebtedness to your splendid remedy, I must also pay tribute to its general health-building properties; among other things, my weight has increased 10lb. in as many weeks."
World-famous for over 70 years
For the treatment of
Abscesses,
Ulcers,
Bad Legs,
Boils,
Glandular
Swellings,
Clarke's Blood Mixture
For the treatment of
Eczema,
Rashes,
Sore Places,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Gout, etc.

Mrs. E. Radley
Read and Profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

KARLEKAR'S TALENTED TROUPE OF ARTISTES

—:o:—

WONDERFUL CHANGE OF CIRCUS PROGRAMME

When the Karlekar Grand Circus announced a change of programme on Sunday last, one wondered what was there to improve upon an already unique and thrilling show, for, Prof. Shanker Rao's fame is built upon his desire to present to the public always an up-to-date performance. What with a galaxy of talented artistes, skilful trapezists, laughing clowns, wire dancers and thrill-makers, the Desperez brothers and the "Monarch of wild animals" in the person of Prof. Shanker Rao himself and the prompt infusion of the latest circus-craft, the Karlekar Grand Circus has fought its way to the foremost rank.

The bill of fare provided this week even surpasses the previous performances. The show goes as a merry as a marriage bell and not even for a single minute are your eyes allowed to wander from the ring.

Tre programme starts with the hair-raising sommersaults on the rope by an Indian artist followed by balance feats and "muscle control".

MISS NAN THRILLS SPECTATORS.

Riding a cycle on the "silver wire" Miss Nan looked charming and received tremendous applause. Her amazing powers of balance thrilled the audience. Then there wer innumerable items of interest of which the "snake charmer" interpreted by a European artist evoked repeated encores.

Prof. Shanker Rao was as usual quite at ease in bidding the lions to obey his dictates. Indeed Prof. Shanker Rao has rightly earned repute for animal taming.

This entertaining programme was rounded up with the "double forward loop the loop in automobile" by Desperez brothers.

Bombay public would be well advised not to miss the opportunity of witnessing this first-class troupe.

IN AID OF YAMUNABAI FAIR HOSPITAL

—:o:—

DESHI NATAK SAMAJ STAGES BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

A Benefit dramatic performance in aid of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital was staged at the Bhangwadi Princess Theatre by the Shri Deshi Natak Samaj, the entire gate-money of which is to go to the Hospital.

By the courtesy of the proprietor of the Dramatic Company, Mr. Hiralal Girdharlal, who is otherwise known as the "Charlie Chaplin of Gujerat", was allowed during the various intervals in the Drama to entertain the audience with comic selections and imitations, which were very greatly appreciated by all those who were present.

PROPRIETOR'S MAGNANIMITY.

The net proceeds of the Drama including the donations which were announced at the Theatre, amounted to Rs. 4,651 and there are no deductions of any kind whatsoever for costs charges and expenses in respect of the staging of the Drama as these charges have been borne by the proprietor.

At the conclusion of the First Act, Mr. V. D. Govindji, one of the members of the Hospital Advisory Committee, recapitulated the history of the Hospital from its inception and made an appeal on behalf of the Hospital Executive Committee for more liberal support from the public of Bombay. Mr. V. D. Govindji also thanked the proprietor, Mr. Hargovinddas, for having at great sacrifice staged the Drama and allowed the Hospital Executive Committee to appropriate the entire gate-money for the use of the Hospital.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, on behalf of the Hospital Executive Committee, in a short and lively speech also thanked the audience for their very generous support to the Hospital and appealed to them to help the well-deserving institution with all the support they could give from time to time in the shape of donations and foundations.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Sicks Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

EASTERN AUTOMOBILE CO.

—:o:—

NEW SHOW-ROOMS AT QUEENS ROAD

Reading of the Qoran by Pir Syed Ibrahim and offering prayers in the ancient traditional style formed the prelude to the opening of the show-rooms of Messrs. Eastern Automobile Co. at the New Queen's Road, Bombay, on Monday morning.

Declaring the showrooms open, the Pir Saheb gave his blessings to Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla the Proprietor of the firm, and wished him success in his enterprise.

Mr. Abdul Razak who is a brother of the late Abdul Kader Bawla, was the recipient of hearty congratulations from among the guests.

The show-rooms are situated right in the heart of the "Motor world of Bombay" at New Queen's Road. The commodius premises brilliantly lit and tastefully decorated made an irresistible appeal to the layman. There was a splendid array of cars scientifically and artistically displayed. The "Lancia" and "Itala" cars for which the Eastern Automobile Co. are the Chief Agents are not new to Bombay and they have already established a reputation. Besides stocking these cars, the firm maintains an efficient service of spare parts of these cars.

A number of cars were sold on the opening day and several orders booked. Preminent among those present at the function were Messrs. Haji Kabiruddin, Rahimtulla Chinoy, Haji F. Maniar, Mahomed Ali Allabux, Haji Adam Noorani, Beg Mahomed Zakaria Maniar, Cursetji Simji, and Mustafa Bilebile Sikatul Islam, the Head Priest of the Moguls.

The guests were treated to light refreshments.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure
"Kusthuladhi Vantabhaskaram"

Cure guaranteed.
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T.V.RAGHAVACHARYALU
Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali, Razole (Godavery Dt.) INDIA

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.
Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2 for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chittoor District, S. India.
(Advt.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 6.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from the Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weather market. Look for moderate fluctuations around 10-1/2 New Crop positions. Think sound policy buy declines April."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Strikes Caroline Mills but Trade buys on declines."

Reuter New York:—

"Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and favourable weather."

July Highest 19.94 (at the Opening) Lowest 19.87 (11.56 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool market eased on local longs liquidating over Sunday.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Do not expect wide fluctuations near future but would work short side on buldges covering on breaks. Weather continues favourable. Acreage looks like being increased.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER

The latest weather report shows light rain in Arkansas, Oklahoma and North Texas. Daily official U. S. Govt. report States that Eastern belt is generally fair while all balance of the entire Cotton belt is partly covered with clouds.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, April 8.	
	1928-29	1927-28
P P Bales		
Receipts to date 6-4-29	8703000	7553000
Receipts Yesterday 6-4-29	6000	9000
Exports to date 6-4-29	6900000	6036000
Stock at Ports 5-4-29	1632000	1671000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-4-29	711000	835000
Stock at Liverpool 5-4-29	1109000	765000
Visible Supply 5-4-29	4342000	4497000
Quantity in Sight 5-4-29	14316000	12639000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay April 8.

	Cwts.
Wheat	801
Linseed	8,147
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,177
Gingellyseeds	1,127
Poppyseeds	57
Groundnuts	7,066
Castorseeds	1,815
Rice	1,921
Myrabollams	2,244
Cottonseeds	5,977
Gram	468
Jowar	1,472
Barley	74
Bajree	358
Coal	228 Tons.

New Delhi, April 6.—The Railway Board has issued the following communique:—The position on two large coal despatching railways, namely, E. I. and B. N. Railways, has returned to normal. Indents for wagons on Public Account are being met and there is no reason to suppose that this will not continue. The total average daily loadings of coal on the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways during March, 1929, amounted to 3,417 wagons against 3,065 wagons during the month of March, 1928.—A. P.

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000
"	Subscribed	" 3,56,05,275
"	Paid-up	" 71,21,055
TOTAL	FUNDS	" 1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. [illegible]

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, April 8.

London Ready 25-12.
London Forward 25-12.
America Cent 56-1.
China Opening 2-6-5, Closing 2-6-5.
Ready 58-13-6.
Chaitra Opening 58 7 or 8, Closing 58 11 or 12.
Chaitra Highest 58-12, Lowest 58-7.
Vaisakh Opening 59 8 or 9, Closing 58 12 or 13.
Vaisakh Highest 58-13, Lowest 58-8.
Teji-mandi:—
Chaitra 0-8-0.
Vaisakh 0-13-0.

Bombay, April 8.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. India bought, China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 8.

Ready 21-7-9.
Chaitra 21-7-9.
Vaisakh 21-8-3.
N C Lagdi 21-9.
National Lagdi 21-10.
N Manor Lagdi 21-8-6.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, April 8.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb
KHADI:—	
Textille	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34-40 :In	
Century 91 1-2 92-1-2 per lb.	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (a Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (P. tangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight No. 52	02 53 03
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in:—	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntala	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 9
Maher	0 15 3
Kachwa	0 15 0
Moon	0 15 3
LEPAD:—	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
DHOOTIES, 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 6
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Mun Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED:—	
A. 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B. 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN:—	
4488	12 14 0
8383	9 9 6
3810	11 0 0
Yds. 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
9797	9 10 6
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14	
Kanta	
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3
DHOTI FITA CHRIMA Yards 5 to 9 :—	
Chhawani	1 1 0
China	1 1 0
Moon	1 0 9
Maher	0 0 0
Simplex	0 0 0
Yards 10	
Chhawani	1 0 6
China	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 3
Maher	0 0 0
Simplex	0 0 0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, April 8.

The Stock Exchange remained closed for forward trading on account of settlement. Business in cash was very small and few transactions were done as under:—

Eastern Bank 87.
Imperial Bank 1,388-2.
Central Bank 21-2.
Andhra Ordinary 571-4, 570.
New India Insurance 20-12.
Tata Steel 1st Pref. 130.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 8.

Castorseeds: Delivery May Opening Rs. 53-14, Highest Rs. 54-9, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 54-5-6.

Castorseeds: Delivery September Opening Rs. 56-7, Highest Rs. 56-15-6, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 56-12-3.

Cottonseeds: Delivery May Opening Rs. 4-9-4 1/2, Highest Rs. 4-9-6, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 4-9-4 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery May Opening Rs. 53-3, Highest Rs. 53-8, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 53-5.

Our Exchange will be closed to-morrow in honour of the demises of our two members.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 8.

3 Months' Discounts 5 5-16 per cent.
6 Months' Discounts 5 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
One Month 5 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 8.

In full-pressed bales.	6-4-29.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	282	335,848	278,346
Central India	2,997	302,914	263,918
Barsi and Nagar	690	211,189	262,495
Hyderabad-Gaorani	280	74,742	101,288
Berar	6,739	647,477	583,882
Central Provinces	2,500	313,338	257,100
TotalOomras	13,488	1,885,508	1,747,029
Dholera	2,591	97,575	102,202
N.-W. Provinces	102	58,561	62,748
Rajputana	325	34,515	38,640
Sind-Punjab	1,835	87,802	131,326
Broach	1,549	146,222	86,152
Coompta and Dharwar	843	24,230	27,454
Westerns-Northerns	..	15,694	7,539
Cocoanada	....	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	67	8,060	10,836
Persian	...	1,330	4,370
American	...	4,151	31,298
Egyptian and African	600	39,508	37,620
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10	66
Total	21,400	2,403,167	2,277,280

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	6-4-29.	1st Sept. to 4th April. This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,649	557,117	433,072
Japan and China	14,301	1,049,654	672,423
Coast Ports	....	12,671	17,581
Up-country by Rail	....	69,819	62,503
Afloat in harbour in Europe, China and Japan	....	67,819	33,791
Total	17,950	1,757,080	1,219,370

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 8.

The market has ruled quiet to-day and prices both for Ready and Forward sugar remained unaltered. Kanta in the local market will remain inactive to-morrow being Amavasya.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8-10-3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 8-14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8-3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8-2-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 8-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Rs. 8-3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Quiet.

WORLD WHEAT ACREAGE.

BIG U. S. CUT THROUGH LOW PRICES

The International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) says that the statistics of areas sown with cereals last autumn which have up to the present been communicated to the Institute refer to about two thirds of the area under winter wheat in the northern hemisphere (excluding the U.S.S.R.) but are not so complete for rye. On the basis of these figures, the total area under winter wheat is about 5 million acres or 4 per cent less than last season, but 3 million acres or 2.7 per cent above the average for the previous five years.

Area Sown With Winter Wheat.
(Million acres.)

	Average 1922-3 to 1928-9	1927-8	1926-7
Europe (8 countries)	36.7	37.0	35.6
No America (2 countries	44.2	48.3	42.5
India	30.4	30.0	30.2
No. Africa (3 countries	7.5	7.0	7.5
Total	118.8	123.5	115.8

The decrease in the area sown is due almost exclusively to the considerable reduction in the United States under the influence of the low prices current at the period of the sowings. In the other continents this inuuence was felt less strongly; in Europe a contraction of 300,000 acres has been recorded, slight reductions being reported in France, Bulgaria and Rumania; in India the decrease is of 200,000 acres, and in Northern Africa quite insignificant, as the increase forecasted in Morocco almost entirely counterbalances the decrease in Tunis.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Messrs. V. H. A. Geary have issued the following weekly report dated Calcutta 6th inst.:—

Last week there being only 3 working days during which holiday feeling being prevalent volume of business was much less and the rates remaining almost unchanged, our report was not published.

Jutes:—The sowing of the coming crop seems to be on a greater scale and the atmospheric conditions being an additional favourable feature, the prices for raw material have been affected. The manufacture commodity market (specially Heavy Cs.) is very dull, the stock is increasing, the prices are sagging and it has become difficult to forecast the future of this section. The coming six months may prove to be of a turbulent character as the period will be under the sway of many anticipated factors, which may oscillate the market both ways. It is just probable that one of the groups may declare less dividend having had to stock raw material at a higher price. However, we are of opinion that the rate percent of interest in most cases will be practically maintained at least for the coming next two half years.

This week the market opening dull has ruled quiet and at the close some sort of a panicky feeling prevailed and the prices had a sharp setback. Kamarhatty were down by 25 points, Kankinarrah by 15, Gourepore by 25, Union by about 30, Lansdowne and Anglo-Indian by 15, and the Yule Group in general by about 15 to 20 points. Fort Gloster were placed at 960. Hooghly were difficult to dispose off even at 112, Empire had sellers at 59. Bafnagore were quoted at 308 and Bally which on declaration of Rs. 30 had advanced to Rs. 366 were at 353 c. r. The market may take a turn for the better as the prices on becoming exdividend will look more atractive.

Howrah were steady at 58/6 owing to scracity of scrips and Clive and National were quoted at 41/4 and 32/12 respectively.

Dividends:—Bally Rs. 30.

Cottons:—Were a dull and inactive market. Dunbar were done at 223 after touching 230. Bengal-Nagpur were quoted round 33. Kesoram had sellers at 5/3.

Coals:—After showing some activity the market was again dull. Only Burra-Dhemo were maintained round 12/2. Burrakurs had sellers at 14/10 x.d. at the close. Katras Jherias were done at 62/8 x.d. Amalgamated have come down to 8/8. Equitable were a little steady market round 20/14. New Beerbhoom were quoted at 16/8. Bhulan Bararee were steady at 19/12 x.d. The Wagon shortage being now over the market for this section is again quiet.

Tea Shares:—Were neglected.

Banks:—Remain unchanged. Imperial F. P. were a little better at 1393.

Govt. Securities:—Distinctly better feeling is noticeable here. 3-1/2 per cent. paper has improved to 72, 4 per cent. 1960/70 to 83/12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1931 to 101/4 and 1932 to 103/8.

Miscellaneous:—Here there was less doing. I. I. Steel were quoted round 16/2, Burn and Co., at 373 and Marshalls at 2/15. Shipping Concerns were easier. India General Navigation were no better than 190, and Port Shipping have dropped from 23/8 to 22. Hooghly Flour were better at 32 x.d. Reliance Fire Bricks are wanted upto 10/12. India Galvanising were in demand upto 10/4. British India Corporation Ordy. have dropped to 3/8 cum rights and Defd. to 2/10 x.r. on an unsatisfactory report. New Savan Sugar were better at 5/12. Champaran at 11 and Carew at 11/12. Indian Wood Products were in demand at 9. Hooghly Docking is reducing the capital from Rs. 100 paid up share to 50 which may reflect on the market price for better.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 6.

Close on 6th April.		
May	88-9.1/2d.	1d.
July	9-1-1/4	5/8d.
Oct.	89-4d.	1.1/2d.
Chicago May	Dols. 117-1/2	-1/2
Chicago July	Dols. 121-1/4	7/2
Chicago Sept.	Dols. 123-3/4	1/2

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 8th

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1-5 29-32
D. D 1-5 15-16
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15-16. Ready
Banks Selling D D 1-5 31-32
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15-16. April
Banks Selling T T May 1-5 29-32.
Banks Buying T T 1-5 April 31-32
Banks Buying D D 1-6
Banks Buying 3 Mos. April 1-6 5-16
Banks Buying 3 mos. May 1-6 9-32.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275 3-4.
Banks Buying T T 274 3-4.
Banks Buying 3 mos.——
PARIS.
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 950.
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 123
Banks Buying 60 Days 120
HONGKONG.
Banks Selling D D 135. 1-4
SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 170 3-4.
SINGAPORE.
Banks Selling D D 155 1-4
JAVA.
Banks Selling D D 90 7-8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.85 5-16.
6th instant.
Shanghai-London 2-6 1-4. 8th inst
Japan-London 1-10. 1-32 6th inst
London-Paris 124.25.
London-Belgium 34.945.
London-Switzerland 25.21/2
London-Italy 92.80.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Steady.

	5th inst.	6th inst.
Gold	£4.4.11½	£4.4.11 1-2
Silver London Ready	25 3-4	25 3-4
Silver London Forward	25 3/4	25 3-4
Silver New York Ready	55 3-4	56
London Discounts 3 mos	5 5 16 %	5 6-16%
London Discounts 6 mos.	5 7-16%	5 7-16%

Imperial Bank Rate 8%
Bank of England Rate 5 1-2%
MONEY:—
Inter Bank Call 6 %
3 mos. 5 %
6 mos. 4 %
12 mos. 4 1-2 %
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 8

	Rs. as.
3 1-2 % Rupee Paper	72
4 % Conversion Loan due 1931-36	92 0
4 % Loan due 1934-37	91 14
4 % Loan due 1960-70	84 4
4 1-2 % Bonds due 1934	96 8
4 1-2 % Loan due 1955-60	94 6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47	99 6
5 per % Loan due 1935	100 8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933.	100 10
5 % Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55	103 8
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax-Free due 1930	101 6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931	102 8
6 % Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	103 8
6-1-2 % B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	107 6
4 % Port Trust due 1974	81 0
4 % Municipal due 1974	81 0
4 % Improvement Trust due 1974	81 0
6 % Bombay Municipal due 1954	108 0
6 % Municipal due 1929-49	100 0
Forward Rates 15th April Sett.	
3 1-2 % Rupee Paper Rs.	72 0 0
5 per cent 1945-55	103 8 0

Tone of Market:— Good inquiry, Steady

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Metorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8-4-1929

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.872 inches (.012 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.3 degrees (3.4 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.0 degrees (5.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 3 inches.

Weather Remarks Thunder

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, April 8.

The local forward Cotton Market is closed in honour of the death of the late Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8.

April	238.00—0.80
July	235.90—1.10
Oct	236.40—1.50

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 8.

	Today	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	1,200	13,400

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 8.

Bengal 259 May.
Bengal 267 July.
Broach 350 A.-M.
Broach 363 J.-A.
Umra 316 May.
Umra 324 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, April 8.

Bengal	272	267	259	252
Sind	274	269	261	254
Punjab	270	265	257	250
Rajputana	272	267	259	252
Broach	362	357	350	345
Cutch	372	367	360	355
Surat	437	432	425	420
Rajpipla	432	427	420	415
Umra No. 3	326	220	314	304
C. P. No. 1	346	340	334	324
C P No. 2	336	330	324	314
Khandesh			289	279
Mathia			269	259 249

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 8.

100	A Damodar and Co., Khandwa	295
100	Currimbhai Mill, Comptah	369
100	Ralli Bros., Khandwa	255
100	Ralli Bros., Darwah	235
100	Ralli Bros., Dhulia	240
100	Birla Bros., Hingoli	290
100	Forbes and Co., Veraval	280
100	Currimbhai Mill, Amraoti Old	240
100	Oshman Suleman, Broach Old	286
100	Moon Mill, Ujjain	311
100	Arjun Khimjee, Ellichpur	326

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	280	....
Bengal Fine	275	....
Bengal F G	265	235 45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	....
Sindh-Punjab F G	265	235 45
Wardha-Hingt Fine	330	320
Nagpur Savner Fine	335	325
Yeotmal Fine	325	305
Arvi Fine	325	300
Amraoti Fine	315	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	285
Mulkapur Fine	305	275
Khandesh Fine	290	260
Muthia Fine	280	265
Mnthia F G	275	235 50
Nanded-Purna F G G S	345	300
Purna F G G S	325	300
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	320	300
Indore-Ujjain Fine	315	300 330
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	295
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	.... Old
Broach F G	....	....
Westerns M G	....	320
Cambodia	405	....
Miraj-Sangli	....	355
Compta Good	....	355
Jinja	515	....
Busoga	525	....

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, April 8.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)
Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready. Rs. 550 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50 per ton.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Atthaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhœa in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilrub a (Regd.)—Use it once and you most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulshaf (Regd.) Gujrat. (P U N J A B.

GHASTLY DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

Mother and Daughter Murdered in Cold Blood

HUSBAND'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE FRUSTRATED

While attempting to drown himself in the sea at Apollo Bunder Mahadeo Soman, a shorthand-typist, was rescued by a police constable on duty.

The man was unconscious at first but later on recovered and made a confession of his having murdered his wife and daughter.

The information was lodged at the Police Station and some officers immediately proceeded to the house of Mahadeo on the second floor of Ahmad Sailor Building at Naigam. They were face to face with terribly ghastly spectacle at the place. Both the mother and her seven-year old daughter were lying dead in a pool of blood with deep cuts on their throats.

The police took charge of the bodies and had Mahadeo put under arrest.

BATTLE OVER POTS AGAIN!

Bombay Corporation Vindicates Itself.

ORTHODOXY BADLY BEATEN

Nearly two hours were spent on Monday in the Municipal Corporation on the question of common drinking cups in the Municipal schools and after two hours of heated debate the orthodox Hindu opinion was defeated by an overwhelming majority and the original resolution of the Corporation was affirmed.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated 19th October 1928, from Matunga-Bandra Samaj setting:

"That this meeting of the Matunga-Bandra Samaj views with alarm the decision arrived at by the Municipal Corporation with regard to drinking pots for all the communities and apprehends that this measure will prove an anti-educational and anti-religious one. In the opinion of the Samaj the adoption of one common drinking pot for all is against the very principle of hygiene and sanitation and therefore it requests the Municipal Corporation to consider and revise their decision."

Several other Associations had also addressed the Corporation on the same subject including a meeting of Hindus presided over by Sir Manmohandas Ramji protesting against the introduction of common drinking pots in the municipal schools.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the letters be recorded.

MR. TAIRSEE'S APPEAL.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee reminded the Orthodox Hindus that they could no more ignore the depressed class whom they considered as belonging to no man's land. If Hindus did not give equal rights to the 'depressed' class, the Mahomedans and Christians were ready to receive them.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar:—They are quite welcome.

Mr. Tairsee continuing, said the questions of Bhuleshwar tank, *Padias* and *Padias* would come before the Corporation periodically, but he appealed to the orthodox Hindus to treat the 'depressed' class more generously and charitably than before.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved an amendment to inform the Schools Committee to do away with the common drinking cups.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay pointed out that as citizens they were out for equal rights and were also collecting Municipal taxes from the poor and rich without any distinction and, therefore, should not make distinction between class and class among students.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas opposed the amendment and said the orthodox Hindus had no strength behind them.

Mr. A. P. Sabawalla thought that if the Corporation forced the students to drink water from a common drinking cup it would exercise tyranny on orthodox Hindu community.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty said social reform had miserably failed and it was no use befooling with orthodox Hindu society. He moved an amendment to refer the matter to a Committee.

Mr. B. N. Meishri also opposed the resolution and said there were orthodox Hindu councillors who drank tea in the same cups as 'depressed' class members in the Council Hall.

NO DISCRIMINATION

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) requested the House not to drag in communal feeling in civic matters. The Government of Bombay, had recently, in accordance with the resolution of the Legislative Council thrown open public wells to all castes and communities in the Presidency and it was not fair that the Corporation should now adopt a discriminatory attitude.

Dr. P. G. Solanki said during the last riot, the high class Hindus and temples were defended by the 'depressed' classes and it was not right to denounce them.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh urged the House to do their duty as civic fathers and to leave aside religion. From sanitary, administrative, and religious points of view, he said, he was prepared to reply; but he urged the House to consider that they were all brethren and were children of one Father. As councillors they had to do their duty rather than play with personal prejudices.

Both the amendments were thrown off and the original resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

BOMBAY "COTTON KING" DEAD

Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani Succumbs to Heart-failure

—:o:—

COTTON MARKET OBSERVES HARTAL

We regret to announce the death due to heart-failure of a wealthy Marwari and a well-known cotton-King Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani at the ripe old age of 70 in the early hours of Monday morning at his residence at Chowpatty.

Mr. Nemani was a prominent member of the Agarawal Marwari community. Education at school he had little or more, but his ample experience of the living world, his extraordinary shrewdness, his unfailing fore-sight, his untiring disposition and the various other qualities of a self-made man raised Nemani from the common level to the high position of a "Cotton King" in Bombay.

Mr. Nemani was a man of great charitable disposition and fine religious instinct. His charities are many; and the services he has rendered to his community as a President of the Agarawal Mahasabha are not few.

Mr. Nemani leaves behind him a large family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

His funeral procession passed through the Marwari Bazaar this morning followed by a large number of friends.

As a mark of respect to the deceased the entire cotton market in the City observed hartal.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA CLOSED

The Marwadi Vidyalaya remained closed to-day, the 8th instant on account of the sad demise of Seth Shiva Narain Nemani, J.P., a Patron of the institution.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION SHOWS RESPECT.

The Bazar of "Shri Mahajan Association" was closed to-day in honour of the late Mr. Shivnarayan Jayanarayan Nemani who expired early Monday morning. The weekly settlement and payment of differences was also stopped for the same reason. The deceased was a big cotton merchant who heartily sympathised with this Association.

DAUGHTER STABS MOTHER

—:o:—

OLD GUJARATI WOMAN IN HOSPITAL

YOUNG GIRL UNDER ARREST

A sensational stabbing affray occurred at Musjid Bunder Road at about mid-day on Monday in which a Gujarati young woman named Bhagibai Purshotam residing at Jairam Madhavji's house at Musjid Bunder Road, stabbed her aged mother named Nathibai Manji on her shoulder.

On receiving information the Pydhonie Police removed the injured woman to the J. J. Hospital where she has detained for treatment.

It appears from inquiries made that at about mid-day Nathibai Manji after taking her meals went to sleep when her daughter named Bhagibai suddenly rushed at her with an open knife. Nathibai awoke in time and saw the open penknife in her daughter's hand. She attempted to snatch the knife, but in doing so she received injuries on her shoulders. Her cry brought her relations and neighbours to the scene and on their arrival the girl ran away with the penknife.

The cause of the assault is not yet known. Police inquiries are in progress.

MATUNGA FIRE INCIDENT

—:o:—

POLICE DROP PROSECUTION AGAINST 4 SOUTH INDIANS

Mr. B. G. Horniman has received a letter from the Police Commissioner informing him that the Police have decided to drop the prosecution against four persons in connection with alleged unruly behaviour as a result of a clash between the Police and a crowd of South Indians at Matunga some time back. The letter reads as follows:—

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of April 1st, I had an inquiry made as promised at the time of our interview into the events of January 6th and I came to the conclusion that the crowd was unruly and that such force as was used by the police was justifiable. However, as the amount of time likely to be spent in hearing the evidence that would be produced on each side was out of all proportion to the importance of the case itself I decided to drop the prosecution.—Yours, faithfully, (Sd.) Commissioner of Police.

LARGE CROWDS AT YOUTH LEGUE BAZAR

The Youth League Swadeshi Bazar continues to attract a large number of crowd on Monday, the Bazar was also well patronised and the stalls did a brisk business.

The daily change of programme of entertainment acts as a great attraction and the musical fare that is supplied by the local talent is highly appreciated.

Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music provided a pleasant evening entertainment on Monday evening. The programme was well selected and varied.

LONDON CHAMBER'S "WERNHER BEIT" PRIZE

According to the information received by last Mail, Mr. A. Marma Reddy of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, has won the London Chamber's "Wernher Beit" Prize of £5 for the first place in the Accountancy Diploma Group. This is a remarkable performance considering that Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce are held all over the British Empire and thousands of candidates appeared and competed in it.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK. MAY.

	April 8.
Previous Closing Rate	20.44
To-day's Opening Rate	20.37
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	20.50
Difference	plus .06

LIVERPOOL:

	April 8.
Previous Closing Rate	10.51
To-day's Opening Rate	10.48
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.49
Difference	—.02
Broach Expectation	Rs. 350-8-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 8.

Silver Ready	25-15-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	25-14-0
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, April 8.

1st Settlement	58-12-0
2nd Settlement	58-13-0
3rd Settlement	58-15-0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will again hear the oral evidence of the Eastern Chemical Company and the Dharamsy Morarji Chemical Company at 11 a.m. to-day (Tuesday in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands-East-Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) Via Calcutta will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 11-4-41929.

CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS.

A Show room of Messrs The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. Calcutta, has been specially opened in Bombay to Exhibit their various products of interest. The premises of the Showroom are Sri Ram Mansions, Sandhurst Road and it will be open for inspection from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) on Week days till the 13th. instant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

"The Monthly at Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday the 11th instant at 5 p.m., when Dr. Miss Balfour will speak on "Extension of Medical Aid by Women in India." Members and their friends are cordially invited."

BULSAR PHYSICIAN HONOURED

Dr. J. F. Henriques the popular medical officer the Bulsar Government Hospital

NATIONAL WEEK

—:o:—

India wants every Citizen to take an Oath of Boycott at least till Swaraj is obtained

YOUTH LEAGUE KHADI & SWADESHI BAZAR.

Opened By

MAHATMA GANDHI.

At

THE JINNAH HALL.

Tuesday, April 9.

Opened From

8-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. & 2-30 P.M. to 10-30 P.M.

Daily Change of Entertainment Programme.

RADIO.

Prof. Kamat Assisted by Mr. Shanker Rao Gorey; Will Perform His Wonderful Mimicry And Ventriloquism between 8 to 10 P.M.

Entrance Fee One Anna Only.

has been awarded the diploma of F.C.S. by the College of Physicians and Surgeons Bombay.

—:o:—

REVIVAL OF HINDU DHARMA.

Under the auspicious of the Andhra Association, Kalyan a public meeting of Kalyan Andhra will be held in the Andhra Association Halll at 8 p.m. on the 10th April 1929 (Telugu New Years Day,) when Mr. M. R. Murti will deliver a lecture on "Revival of Hindu Dharma." Mr. R. Venkateshwar Pantulu will preside.

"AT HOME" AT "AIWANI RAFAAT"

To meet Mr. Mirza A. M. Shban, Begum Atiya F. Rahamin will be "At Home" on Wednesday, April 10, at 5-45 p.m. at "Aiwani Rafaat (Ridge Road, Malabar Hill) Bombay.

CITY'S MORTALITY

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 7th April 1929, to 6 a.m. of 8th April 1929.

Small-pox Attacks 19 Deaths5; Cholera Attack 1, Deaths nil; Plague Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Influenza Attacks nil, Deaths nil.

Total (Exclusive of Stillborn). 81

Total Mortality this day last year was 90.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said 9 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 5 a.m. the folloing day.

The O. S. K. steamer "India Maru" left Colombo on the 6th April fr Bombay and due to arrive here in the morning of 10th April.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

The S.S. "Viceroy of India" with the outward mails from London of the 4th April left Marseilles at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 6th instant having been delayed by bad weather at that port.

Under the Clock

—:o:—

BY TWINPLEX

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1929

The Government of India have managed to get through the Trades Disputes Bill. It is an extremely undesirable specimen of a Curate's egg being very bad in parts. But it is just these bad parts which the official benches and their supporters found good. The last stages of the debate however provided an interesting exchange of personal queries and of a number of repartees.

* * * * *

Mr. Chalmers had, for example, a skirmish, a gentle one, of course, with Col. Crawford and I am afraid the gallant Colonel did not come out well in the fray. Evidently he is out of sparring practice.

* * * *

He told Mr. Chalmers that the latter probably believed in the use of the big stick. Mr. Chalmers neatly retorted: "You can't have reconciliation with a big stick."

Why should Mr. Chalmers not proffer the same advice to Government? They have raised the big stick in the two notorious pieces of legislation dear to their hearts, the Trades Disputes Bill now passed and the Public Safety Bill they hope to pass.

* * * *

The present Japanese Cabinet is in for a very bad time for being hounded out of office in fact.

* * * *

A Free Press Beam message says that the unpopularity of the Government is indicated by the rejection by the House of Peers of the whole of the Cabinet's legislative programme.

* * * *

Such a calamity will never occur to the programme of Government legislation in India in the "Upper House". The majority in the Council of State are Government's permanent and docile supporters.

* * * *

Son: Why do you suppose Adam was made before Eve?"

Dad: "Oh, I suppose it was to give him a chance to say something first."

LET SWARAJ GOVERNMENT OPEN PRISON DOORS.

Appeal to Labour to join Freedom's Battle.

The F. Ward District Congress Committee commenced the celebration of the National Week in right earnest. On Saturday, the 6th inst., the volunteers hawked Khaddar and enrolled members. On Sunday morning also Khadi was hawked and members enrolled. In the evening they took part in a gathering of untouchables organised by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta who is a well-known worker amidst them, Mrs. Gangabai Patel Mr. Abid Ali Jaffarbhoy and Mr. Jinabhai Joshi addressed the gathering.

At 8-30 p.m. a mammoth meeting was held in the open ground opposite the Dinshaw Petit Mills near Lal Baug. Mr. Jinabai P. Joshi presided.

Mr. Jinabai then explained the significance of the National Week and the resolutions of the Congress and the Working Committee. He said that the carrying out of those resolutions was not an end in itself but was necessary as a preliminary to the great struggle which was to commence from the 1st of January 1930.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS SHOULD UNITE.

Mr. Abid Ali who next addressed the meeting delivered a spirited speech in Hindustani. He said the Government had commenced repressive policies to kill the spirit with which they, the labourers, had stood as one man during the memorable mill strike. Proceeding, he told them that no discrimination of Hindu or Mahomedan was made at Amritsar when the Julian walla Baugh massacre was perpetrated. They were all united by the blood which flowed there. They should understand that Hindus and Mahomedans would be equally affected by all calamities and repression

ARREST OF LABOUR LEADERS.

He then referred to the wholesale arrest of Labour leaders and assured the Government that the Unions would not shut up shop but would continue to go on with the work of organisation and consolidation with redoubled energy. The speaker then asked the audience to boycott foreign cloth and pledge to use only Khadi and Swadeshi cloth, if they had any regard for Mr. Dange. Mr. Jhabwalla and other leaders. He finally exhorted them to join the Congress and by following the Congress programme win Swarajya and open the prison doors under the Swarajya regime.

MR. GINWALLA'S APPEAL.

Mr. Ginwalla who, at this stage, entered the meeting was cheered by the audience. He also explained the Congress programme and the need for the wholesale and hearty co-operation of Labour with the Congress in the struggle for Swarajya. His appeal for boycott of foreign cloth and drink was enthusiastically greeted by the audience.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar then addressed the meeting. He said that India was suffering from three disabilities, viz., that imposed by Bhatjis, secondly that by Shetjis and thirdly those imposed by the Government. The last mentioned was the most unbearable and he exhorted the workers to in the Congress, boycott foreign cloth and eschew drink.

Mr. Kadur in a vigorous Marathi speech also exhorted them to strengthen the Congress and its programme. The meeting dispersed at a very late hour in the night, with cries of "Bande Mataram" 'Kangar-Ki-Jay", etc., etc.

MUSLIMS AND JOINT ELECTORATES

—:o:—

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan's Appeal to Give it a Trial

MADRAS, April 6.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan M.L.C., in a statement to the press says:—

It is indeed deplorable that no decision was arrived at by the All-India Muslim League which met recently at Delhi. Although there appear to be four schools of thought amongst the Muslims; as a matter of fact there are only two schools, one favouring joint electorates and the other asking for the retention of separate electorates. If an agreement is brought about on this question all other details can easily be settled. I was one of the twenty and odd members of the All-India Muslim League delegation headed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah which presented its demands before the All-India National Convention. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru accepted almost all our demands. It was left to Dr. Moonji, Messrs. Jayakar and Jampadas Dowlatram of the Hindu Maha Sabha to oppose every demand. They threatened to break up the pact even if one word of the Nehru Report was changed. This was indeed very unfortunate. If the convention had accepted the Muslim League demands a very large section of the Muslim community under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah would have been won over. As a result of that unstatesmanlike action of a few Hindu Maha Sabha leaders this impasse has been brought about. Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Punjab Muslim leaders have been carrying on the fight very zealously. Their hands would have been greatly strengthened but for the fatal mistake that was made at Calcutta. It seems to me that in the interests of the community we must give a trial to joint electorates wherever it is possible.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1929

THE PERILS OF BEING PANICKY

The whole country will abhor the outrage perpetrated on the Legislative Assembly by two misguided youths on Monday who have confessed to the crime of throwing two bombs on the House from the Visitors' Gallery. It is inexplicable how these persons armed with bombs and revolvers escaped the usually careful scrutiny of the Police officials whose duty it is to admit visitors to the Legislative Chamber. The Government will no doubt institute the most searching inquiries in regard to this circumstance, but while our sympathies go out to the legislators who sustained injuries, we would earnestly urge the Government and the public not to be submerged under a feeling of panic because of this dastardly outrage. Our warning is more applicable to Government than to the public because it is the Government who are now so grievously engaged in rushing through panicky legislation in the fond hope that legislative savagery of the type of the Public Safety Bill which is yet to be passed and that extremely ill-advised measure, the Trades Disputes Bill which officialdom has managed to get through, will exorcise the Indian body politic of the devils, which Government suspect, have nearly taken possession of it.

What is at the root of the present discontents, to what is due the creation of that unbalanced mentality which in a few cases comes to believe that in practising the cult of the bomb lies the only way of creating a better political order—these are the grave issues which Government must earnestly probe. But instead of probing them in calm and statesmanlike manner, instead of making a genuine and sincere attempt to seek the help of the leaders of politically-minded India in probing them, the Government have by their recently launched policy of repression exhibited their utter unconcern for the political feelings and wishes of the Indian people. In the teeth of popular opposition, oblivious of the repeated warnings given to them by the leaders of political India Lord Irwin and his "Cabinet" seem determined to exasperate Indian feeling by insisting upon the passage of a notoriously uncalled for and dangerous legislation like the Public Safety Bill. They must realise that their difficulties are of their own seeking.

The recent round-up of alleged Communists, their being huddled together to stand their trial at an out-of-the-way place like Meerut, the exterment of the Bombay Labour leader Mr. Paugarkar and the Police raids upon a number of Youth League offices and houses of Congress leaders are evidence enough that the Government possess already abundant powers to comb out movements while they regard as undesirable. When they seek additional powers through the Public Safety Bill the fact that on the eve of the probable enactment of its last stages a nefarious attempt to take life was committed will not, we earnestly hope, solicit support for the measure from quarters which are still keeping an open mind in regard to the wisdom of allowing it to pass. Unhesitatingly as we condemn the outrage, we regard it our duty to warn the legislators not to allow themselves to be seized by panic. The overwhelming majority of the Indian people who follow Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress are pledged to non-violence. It will be folly to disregard this vital fact and permit a panicky legislation which will ultimately fail in its purpose, but which will certainly and immediately add to the present discontents.

Bombay Chronicle

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AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.C., of Madras, makes an earnest and timely appeal to his co-religionists to give, in the interests of the country, an honest trial to joint electorates. He believes that if the Muslims are given one-third the number of seats in the Central Legislature in addition to the safeguards already conceded by the Nehru Report, they would be prepared to forego communal electorates. It is a pity, however, that at the National Convention the Muslim League put forward many more additional demands than the one-third share in the Central Legislature. Most unfortunately, the Hindu Maha Sabha went to the other extreme and even revoked its pledged support to the Nehru Constitution. In these circumstances the best course for all who earnestly seek a settlement is to persuade the Muslims to reduce their extra demands to the one-third share in the Central Legislature, and to persuade the Hindus to concede this modest demand. Mere reiteration of the claim, however, is not sufficient, a strong and full case must be made out for it in the form of a pamphlet, which should be widely circulated. It is also necessary for Muslims to realise that, whether other safeguards are conceded to them or not, communal electorates are no safeguard whatsoever. They are a safeguard only for the bureaucracy. Separate electorates did precious little for the Muslims even when they had the assistance of officials and nominated groups in the Councils. Such electorates will be a positive danger to the Muslims in the future Councils, in which there will be no room for officials and nominated members.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the new College of Agriculture of the Benares Hindu University, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur paid a deserving tribute to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as "the mainspring of all the activity and monumental endeavour to be seen around one here", and added: "I cannot but think of him as one of those really fortunate persons—so rare in life—who have been spared to see the visible fruits of a life's work." It may be said of the Maharaja himself that some of the monuments of the University are the visible fruits of his own generosity. For the Engineering College of the University is mainly the result of the Jodhpur State's handsome donation of Rs. 2 lakhs and a perpetual grant of Rs. 24,000 a year. Similarly the Agricultural College, the foundation-stone of which the Maharaja has laid, would be the monument of his generosity in donating Rs. 2 lakhs towards its construction, not to speak of another Rs. 2 lakhs contributed by the Maharani and the Sardars of the State. All forms of charity are to be commended, but charity in aid of public education deserves special distinction.

His Highness pointed out a serious and persisting evil in the present system of education when he observed: "Much of the intellectual talent that is born to industry and to the development of the resources of the country is diverted from these aims and is consigned to comparatively fruitless labour." It is, however, encouraging to find that as fast as opportunities are provided to students for higher technical instruction, they are being amply availed of with very promising results. The Engineering College of the Benares University has been a boon to many students from all parts of India including the States. We trust that the new Agricultural College will be as popular. It is bound to be so if the instruction imparted therein is of a thoroughly practical character even in the research department. A well-equipped Agricultural College is necessarily a costly affair and we hope that the example of the Maharaja of Jodhpur will induce other philanthropists to help the College.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT IN THE SUBURBS.

ITS BANEFUL EFFECT ON SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

(BY K. K. VAIDYA.)

II*

The heavy non-agricultural assessment places the lands in the Suburbs at a very unfair and unequal state of competition in the land and capital market of Bombay. It adds to the several other unavoidable factors which seriously obstruct the growth of these Suburbs. The capitalists of Bombay are extremely unwilling to lend on the security of any Suburban lands owing to legal disabilities such as the absence of power to sell out of court, and the impossibility of effecting equitable mortgages. This inconvenience must be removed by amendment of the Transfer of Property Act. The cost of building material and labour is higher than that at Bombay. The building rules are a thousand times stricter than those at Bombay although most of them are based on sound sanitary consideration. A person cannot build on more than one-fourth of his land, he cannot build a chawl, he cannot build more than two stories and he has to keep so much open space on this side and so much on that. He cannot build shops except in particular defined areas.

TAXABLE CAPACITY EXHAUSTED.

All this discourages investments, and keeps the rate of interest and rents higher than those at Bombay. The Local Self-Government bodies render very poor municipal amenities owing to their scanty resources and the existence of this heavy non-agricultural assessment helps to create opposition on the part of the tax-payers to any increase in the rate of taxation of these local bodies. The rate of this non-agricultural assessment in Vile Parle is as high as Rs. 12 and in some cases Rs. 30 per year per 100 square yards of plot within the Town Planning Schemes irrespective of the extent of built-up area. These rates are exhausting the taxable capacity of the Suburban residents and the Local Self-Government bodies are being starved. On the other hand, the local bodies have to render their services over large tracts with very sparse population and therefore the cost of rendering this service is higher than that at Bombay. The total effect of all these factors is that Suburban life has become more costly and inconvenient than that of Bombay. Those who do not get any accommodation in Bombay are compelled to reside in the Suburbs and practically there is no shifting of the population of Bombay into the Suburbs.

AMENDMENT OF LAND REVENUE CODE.

The removal of this non-agricultural assessment will give immediate relief to the local bodies by enabling them to raise their taxation, and will also result in the lowering of rents. No new legislation is required to be adopted for removing this assessment as the provisions of the Land Revenue Code leave it entirely at the discretion of the Revenue authorities to fix the rate of this assessment and to vary the same from time to time. As however there is already a Bill pending before the Legislative Council for the amendment of the L. R. Code, some members of the Bombay Legislative Council and especially the representatives for the Bombay Suburban District are requested to take up this question and get Section 48 of the Code amended so as to exempt new towns and Town Planning Schemes from this non-agricultural assessment.

COLLECTOR'S ARBITRARY POWERS.

It is also suggested that Sections 65 and 66 of the Code ought to be amended by dispensing with the necessity for Collector's permission to build on lands comprised in the Town Planning Schemes after the schemes are finally sanctioned by the Government. At present the Collectors exercise the power of refusing such permissions even in such schemes and the compulsory conversion of the lands into building-sites and the compulsory levy of huge contributions for the preparation of the scheme by applying the Town Planning Act is practically set at naught by the refusal of the Collector. The duty of giving such permissions and enforcing all sorts of other building rules based on purely sanitary considerations must be wholly delegated to the local Self-government bodies.

THE CASE OF VILE PARLE AND JUHU.

This question of the non-agricultural assessment requires immediate attention in the case of alienated villages such as Vile-Parle and Juhu where body of Inamdars intervenes and seeks to appropriate this assessment in place of the Government. In Vile Parle and Juhu the rate of this assessment is fixed very high as it was expected to go to the Government and not to the Inamdars.

PARTIALITY OF TREATMENT.

These rates are higher than those at Khar and many other places and in Vile Parle itself the rates granted under the so-called Salsette Agreements before the introduction of Town Planning Schemes are much lower than the present rates. Under those agreements the assessment was levied on the actual built up area only. Under the present rules it is levied on the whole plot irrespective of the built up area. This diversity or partiality of treatment adds insult to the injury.

WINDFALL TO INAMDARS.

The recent Privy Council decision has proved a windfal to the Inamdars of Vile Parle and Juhu. Their income under the agricultural assessment was about Rs. 12,000 a year and under the new decision they will claim the whole of the non-agricultural assessment which is now about Rs. 20,000 and is fast increasing. The Privy Council decision denies the right of the Government to claim this assessment from these two Suburbs and the agreements hitherto exacted by the Government for the payment of this tax become ultra vires and the Government will have to refund the recoveries made on this account. The land-holders of these towns are considering their legal position in this matter and they are determined to oppose the levy of this tax any further and to appeal to all authorities whether Judicial, Legislative, or Executive.

OFFICIAL ASSURANCE.

When this assessment was first levied in Vile Parle in 1916, the then Salsette Development Officer, Mr. Cowan, I.C.S., has given an undertaking in the following terms:—"I undertake that if at any future time a superior Revenue Athority or a Civil Court decides that the Government have no power to levy non-agricultural assessment in Vile Parle, I shall not hold you bound by the agreement." On the above assurance of the Government the land-holders of Vile Parle have signed the existing agreements to pay this tax. The Privy Council decision sweeps away these agreements altogether and the Government will be called upon to abide by its undertaking. Soon after the above undertaking, litigation was commenced between the Government and the Inamdars and the people deferred action pending the result.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATORS.

In conclusion, all members of the Bombay Legislative Council and all Local self-government bodies in this Presidency are earnestly requested to press for the removal of this ghastly inequitous assessment by arranging to move amendments to the Bill now pending before the Legislature for the amendment of the Land Revenue Code. Every city of some importance has its extension schemes to be developed and every one is feeling the pinch of this assessment. This question must be made a living question henceforth until the assessment is abolished.

WANTED: FAIR TREATMENT.

To put the whole thing in a nut-shell, the whole question comes to this:—The privilege of low taxation or exemption of taxation is enjoyed only by the old city gaothans and village gaothans dating from the pre-British period, while the British Government is unjustly refusing to extend this privilege to the new cities, towns and urban extentions. With the increase of population and advancement of trade and manufactures, the old city gaothans and village gaothans are proving insufficient to the present needs of the society and the modern ideas of public health and sanitation are adding to the scarcity of space by requiring city-gaothan lands to be acquired for broadening the streets and leaving large open spaces. Therefore, the Government also must be made to recognise the necessity of according the same privileges to new cities, towns and suburbs.

*The first article appeared on the 8th inst.

Notes of the Day.

Intriguing.

A Free Press Beam Service message from Berlin states that the Soviet authorities have made it clear to the British Trade Delegation now on a visit to Russia that there can be no resumption of trade relations between Britain and their country until Britain chooses first to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet. The Soviet attitude is intelligible and the Baldwin Government will be hard put to it, with the approaching spectacle of a defeat in the next general elections in Britain, what reply to give to the Soviet demand. The Labour Party in Britain has already intimated times without number that the Soviet demand is just and reasonable. Will the "big bosses" of British trade and finance be able to persuade the Baldwin Cabinet to agree to accede to the Soviet claim? It is a piquant situation.

The Art of Publicity.

The Liberal Party of Britain is said to have awarded a prize of one hundred pounds for an election slogan, namely "Liberalism pays always". Whether this particular slogan is worth the prize or not, the popularity of prizes for effective slogans, poster designs etc., shows that Western propagandists value and study the art of publicity. In this respect we might learn a useful lesson from them. The central committees for the boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition may well engage some experts to prepare effective pamphlets, leaflets, posters, songs, slogans, pledges etc., for purposes of propaganda and distribute them among the subordinate committees. Merely passing on ambitious resolutions to these committees and asking them to "do the needful in the matter" is not the most effective kind of propaganda. The Bombay Youth League is fairly resourceful in its publicity campaign. It deserves to be congratulated on its idea of inserting boycott slogans and Swadeshi advertisements in the exercise books used by students. Whoever suggested the idea deserves a prize of a hundred rupees. Intelligent propaganda pays always.

A Case For Retrenchment.

At a State Banquet given by the Chief of Sangli in honour of the visit of Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes to his State, Sir Frederick congratulated the Chief on the "efficiency" of his administration and his "unabated zeal and efforts" for the prosperity and progress of the State". The proceedings of the seventh Sangli State People's Conference tell a different tale. One resolution of the Conference protests against the Chief Saheb appropriating nearly 50 per cent. of the small State revenue of 13 lakhs for his Privy Purse. If the resolution is based on correct information, we think the Civil List of the Prince can stand a little retrenchment. And the Chief Saheb, who is a member of the Chamber of Princes, may well introduce the reform straightway.

Handbook of Universities.

The Inter-University Board of India has just published a second and revised edition of the Handbook of Indian Universities and proposes to make it hereafter an annual publication. The present edition contains brief abstracts of the courses of study and regulations of the eighteen registered Universities of India and also of other institutions in the country doing work of a University standard, such as the Indian University of Poona, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Bose Research Institute etc. There is, however, no mention of the Vidyapiths of Gujarat and Kashi. The Handbook will be found useful by students desiring detailed knowledge of the various facilities for higher instruction including research work provided by the Indian Universities. The Board has already published a separate handbook detailing the facilities for Oriental studies and research at Indian Universities.

A Thought For The Day.

"There is no road to moral or intellectual improvement like the knowledge of our own defects. Freedom of thought being intimately connected with the happiness and dignity of man in every stage of his being, is of so much more importance than the preservation of any constitution, that to infringe the former under pretence of supporting the latter, is to sacrifice the means to the end."

BOMB OUTRAGE IN ASSEMBLY.

TWO YOUTHS WITH REVOLVERS UNDER POLICE ARREST

House Disperses in Panic

SIR G. SCHUSTER, SIR B. DALAL AND OTHER M. L. A.s INJURED

"Red" Warning to Government

—:o:—

"YOU CAN KILL MEN BUT NOT IDEAS"

DELHI, April 8.

When Mr. Patel got up to-day to give a ruling on the Public Safety Bill two bombs fell from the Gallery near where Sir George Schuster was seated. The whole House dispersed at once in panic for a while. Sir Bomanji Dalal and Sir George Schuster were slightly injured while some other members also received minor injuries. Two men were arrested with six-chamber revolvers in their possession.—A. P.

DETAILS OF THE BOMB INCIDENT

—:o:—

ENTERED GALLERY WITHOUT TICKETS

NEW DELHI, April 8.

It is now possible to give a connected account of the day's happenings in the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly had been engaged with the consideration of the Trade Disputes Bill till 12/35 p.m., and all the galleries had by then become crowded to overflow. Sir John Simon had just then come in to hear the President's ruling regarding the Public Safety Bill. The division on the Trade Disputes Bill resulted in its passage by 56 votes to 38 and this was received with cheers from the official benches, just when the President had risen to deliver his ruling, a bomb fell from the visitors' gallery near Sir George Schuster's seat. This caused a panic and the members at once dispersed. The second bomb was dropped while the House was emptying.

There is no anxiety regarding the injured persons except in the case of Sir Bomanji Dalal.

The ground where the bomb fell has been torn up and two benches were ripped up.

"I HAVE DONE IT."

It is alleged that the two accused, immediately after dropping the two bombs, fired two pistols. It is further alleged that they then threw their pistols on a seat and one of them stated "I have done it and here is my pistol" and that he gave himself up without resistance to the Police Sergeant.

FULL OF SMOKE.

The Assembly met fifteen minutes after the incident. Most of the members had merely retired to the lobby and when they came into the Chamber they found it full of smoke. President Patel adjourned the House till Thursday.

ENTERED WITHOUT TICKETS.

Both the accused are alleged to have stated that they entered the visitors' gallery without tickets, and that they entered it long before the Police had come to regulate admission.

Members of the Assembly remained in the lobbies for over two hours after the incident and were most indignant at the outrage.

Sir Darcy Lindsay said that such an incident was a catastrophe to India and demonstrated the very grave danger of inflaming the undeveloped mind of youth by speeches.

A CRIME AGAINST NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

Pandit Malaviya said that the outrage was shocking and most deplorable.

Dewan Chamanlal said it was dastardly crime against the Nationalist movement itself. Everything should be done to take the strongest measures against acts of violence "which make us hide our heads in shame."—A. P.

"MAKING THE DEAF HEAR"

—:o:—

FULL TEXT OF PAMPHLET DROPPED ON FLOOR OF ASSEMBLY

DELHI, April 8.

Following is the text of the pamphlet which fell from the gallery simultaneously with the bomb and which was handed over to the Associated Press representative by a member of the Legislative Assembly.

It is a "notice" by the "Hindusthan Socialist Republican Army" and is signed by Balraj the "Commander-in-Chief."

MAKING "DEAF HEAR."

The pamphlet says: "It takes a loud noise to make the deaf hear. With these immortal words uttered on a similar occasion by Villant, the French anarchist martyr, do we strongly justify this act of ours. Without repeating the humiliating history of the past ten years of the working of the Reforms and without mentioning the insults hurled down upon the head of the Indian nation through this House, the so-called Indian Parliament, we want to point out that while the people are expecting some more crumbs of reforms from the Simon Commission and are even quarreling over the distribution of the bones, the Government is thrusting upon us new repressive measures such as the Public Safety Bill and the Trades Disputes Bill while reserving the Press Sedition Bill for the next session.

The indiscriminate arrests of Labour lesaders working in the open field clearly indicate which way the wind is blowing. In these extremely provocative circumstances the Hindusthan Socialist Republican Association in all seriousness and realising its full responsibility has decided and ordered its "Army" to do this particular action so that a stop may be put to this humiliating farce and to let the alien bureaucratic exploiters do what they wish but make them come before the public eye in their naked form.

"YOU CAN KILL MEN, NOT IDEAS."

Let the representatives of the people return to their constituencies and prepare the masses for the coming revolution and let the Government know that while protesting against the Public Safety Bill and the Trades Disputes Bill and the callous murder of Lala Lajpat Rai on behalf of the helpless Indian masses we want to emphasise the lesson often repeated by history that it is easy to kill individuals but you cannot kill ideas. Great Empires have crumbled while ideas have survived. The Bourbons and Czars fell while revolutions arched triumphantly over head.

We are sorry to admit that we who attach so great a sanctity to human life, we who dream of very glorious future when man will be enjoying perfect peace and full liberty have been forced to shed human blood. But the sacrifice of individuals at the altar of revolution which will bring freedom to all, rendering the exploitation of man by man impossible is inevitable.

"Long Live Revolution."—A. P.

CRUDE COUNTRY-MADE BOMBS

DELHI. April 8.

The bombs were described as of crude country make, but were sufficiently dangerous to cause death. Sir George Schuster, Messrs. P. R. Rau, Shankar Rau and K. C. Roy had lucky escapes. An official back bench was ripped up. Luckily all the members had just left as the result of the first bomb.—A. P.

ARRESTED MEN TO MAKE STATEMENTS IN COURT.

DELHI. April 8.

Both the accused were questioned

Continued on page 8.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED TO THURSDAY

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Fifteen minutes after the incident of bomb explosion in the House, the President came in and announced that in view of the incident he adjourned the House till Thursday morning.—Free Press.

ALDERSHOT SENSATION.

—:o:—

Communist Pamphlets for Army.

WOMEN DISTRIBUTORS MARCHED TO LONDON POLICE STATION

LONDON, April 8.

Two women leading eight men, wearing Russian uniforms, distributed among the Army at Aldershot Communist messages. These referred to death penalty in the Army, advocated the formation of Service Unions for the redress of soldiers' grievances. Some soldiers tore off the pamphlets and a crowd gathered round the distributors. For affording protection to them the police marched them off to the police station where the men and women were let off after some interrogation.—Free Press Beam Service.

LONDON POLICE SHADOW MOTOR CARS

—:o:—

LONDON, April 7.

The police shadowed yesterday a great number of motor cars suspeted of moving about Woolwich distributing Communist literature to troops at the Arsenal.—Free Press Beam Service.

FLOGGING SENTENCE ON A WHITE

—:o:—

SUSPENSION GIVES RISE TO RACIAL PASSION

LONDON, April 8.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Daily News" reports great sensation over the order of the suspension of the sentence of flogging on Nafte charged with torturing his native servant. Official silence as to reasons which prompted such intervention with the natural course of law is developing racial passions. Fears are expressed that political capital may be made of this in view of the impending elections. Bethal whites are organising the protest meeting against the sentence.—Free Press Beam Service.

NILE WATER DISPUTE

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 8.

Afri Bey, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, is reaching London to-day to discuss questions connected with the distribution of Nile waters to Sudan which has been putting forward claims of capitulations powers of mixed courts. It is anticipated in well-informed circles here that Egypt will receive on all these points concessions calculated to enhance the position of the Liberal constitutionalists and will ensure Egyptian political stability. The "Daily Telegraph", however, opines, in view of the impending elections, the Foreign Office is unlikely to conclude negotiations.—Free Press Beam Service.

SON TO BE FATHER'S GUARDIAN !

—:o:—

EX-MINISTER UNABLE TO MANAGE HIS AFFAIRS

CALCUTTA April 8.

At the High Court, Justice Lord Williams found Mr. B. Chakravorti, Bar-at-Law, Ex-Minister, Local Self-Government, unfit to manage himself and his affairs and appointed his son Mr. Samaresh Chakravorti, guardian of his person and his property.

The application was made by Mr. Samaresh in the matter of the Indian Lunacy Act with the above result.—Free Press.

"AZAD" OFFICE SEARCHED

—:o:—

ANOTHER PRESS UNDER POLICE GUARD

KUSHTEA, April 8.

The police searched the offices of "Azad" a Moslem vernacular weekly and also the Houses of the Editor and his brother under Section 124-A and siezed copies of papers dated December 12 for publication of an article headed "Moslems of Bengal and Primary Education". The Editor has been released on bail.

ANOTER PRESS UNDER POLICE GAURD.

Consequent on recent searches for Communist literature the office and the press of "Jagaran" a vernacular weekly are being watched by the police and the premises are now under lock and key.—Free Press.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE.

—:o:—

Will Britain Take the Bait ?

FLEET STREET SINGS A CHORUS OF WARNING

LONDON, April 8.

If the consensus of newspaper opinions is and criterian, Britain is unlikely to rise immediately to luscious-looking bait dangled before the British Trade Delegation now touring Russia by M. Piatakoff, the Governor of the Soviet State Bank, who declared that Soviet could give 150 million sterlings worth of orders to British industry during the next five years or the Soviet's import programme could be raised to 200 million providing the British capital agreed to invest in various concessions and contract operations and normal diplomatic relations were restored, that is to say, huge loan from British bankers was backed by the British Government.

WHAT SPIDER TOLD FLY.

The "Morning Post" recalls what the spider told the fly.

The "Daily Telegraph" urges the same careful scrutiny of guarantees as in 1924.

The "Times" is anxious to see the Anglo-Soviet trade prosper, but says that the diplomatic normality depends on other conditions.—Reuter's Special.

De Valera to Visit India ?

—:o:—

HYDERABAD, April 8.

The correspondent of the local "Hindu" writes from Dublin that De Valera, Irish Leader, will visit India in a few months' time.—Free Press.

INDIAN AIR-LINER'S FORCED LANDING

PARIS, April 7.

The Indian Air liner has been compelled to land near Luxeuil. There has been no mishap of note. The Air-liner was returning from Bale after delivering mails.—Reuter.

LINERS HELD UP AT MARSEILLES

—:o:—

SEVERE STORM IN MEDITERRANEAN

TOULON, April 1.

Severe storm is raging in the Mediterranean. Several liners have been held up at Marseilles including Rajputana from Bombay to London.—Reuter.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

—:o:—

ANNUAL MEETING AT TUTICORIN

MADRAS, April 8.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce at Tuticorin Mr. R. K. Shunmukham Chetty, M.L.A., said that Indians had begun to realise the value of active participation in important gatherings such as the International Labour Conference held at Geneva and other capitals of Europe, year after year. As one who had taken an active part in the deliberations of the International Labour Conference, he said he could assure them that participation in such gatherings tended not merely to raise the economic status of India, but afforded an opportunity for greater expansion of Indian commerce in other parts of the world. He was looking forward to his visit to Geneva again this year as their representative.

INDIA'S INHERENT RIGHT.

Referring to the Coastal Reservation Bill, he said that no one familiar with the history and growth of the maritime trade of the world could doubt for a moment that it was the inherent right of India as of every other country to reserve her coastal trade to her own nationals. He hoped that the Bill as it had emerged from the Select Committee would be passed at the Simla session of the Assembly, and the foundation laid of rapid development of Indian mercantile marine.

Referring to the proposed Banking Enquiry Mr. Chetty urged on the various Chambers the necessity of closely following the enquiry in all its stages and suggesting to the Provincial and Central Committees the necessary steps to improve banking facilities and to establish a sound and adequate system of banking to suit the requirements of India. He hoped that as the result of the enquiry the proposal for the establishment of a Central Reserve Bank would be revived and put into effect.—A. P.

RAJPAL MURDER CONDEMNED

Sir Abdur Rahim's Appeal to Hindus and Muslims

FUNERAL PROCESSION TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

LAHORE, April 8.

It is understood that the Mayo Hospital authorities have served a notice on the guardian of Rajpal to remove the corpse from the hospital before 2 p.m. to-day after which it would be treated as unclaimed.

PROCESSION ALLOWED.

Last night certain influential Hindus had interviews with Government officials as a result of whch the latter agreed that a procession could be taken through Anarkali, an Indian business quarter.—A. P.

PROCESSION TO BE TAKEN OUT TO-DAY

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 8.

It is finally arranged as a result of the conference with the Deputy Commissioner and Arya Samajist leaders that the procession of Mahasaya Rajpal's dead body will come off to-morrow at 7 in the morning and the procession will pass through Caleb Road, Nilagambuz, Anarkali and then come to the deceased's house. Then the procession will go, viz., Circular Road to the cremation ground. It seems that this route satisfies both the parties.—Free Press.

RAJPAL'S BODY HANDED OVER TO ARYA SAMAJISTS

—:o:—

FUNERAL PROCESSION TO BE TAKEN OUTSIDE THE CITY

LAHORE, April 8.

This mrning, the Senior Superintendent of Police served a registered notice on the widow of the late Mahasha Rajpal which read as follows:" Under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, I am directed to inform you that the body of Rajpal is lying unclaimed in the mortuary. It is undesirable to keep a dead body in the mortuary much longer for obvious reasons. You are accordingly notified that unless the body is claimed and taken away by P.M. on the eighth April, 1929, steps will be taken to dispose of the body in the manner laid down by the law for the disposal of unclaimed corpses".

WIDOW'S REPLAY.

Mr. Mahsha Arjandev Bagai, pleader, on behalf of Saraswati Devi, widow of the late Rajpal, replied to the above as follows:

"My client Shrimati Saraswati Devi, wife of the late Mahsha Rajpal, has instructed me to inform you that it is not correct that the body of her husband has not been claimed as alleged in your registered letter. My client and her relatives claimed it yesterday and still claim it. Your registered letter was received to-day at about 1 P.M."

ARYA SAMAJ DEPUTATION.

At 2 p.m., none having turned up to take the body, the Hospital authorities, under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner, started making preparations for the disposal of the body according to Arya Samajist rites. A Brahmin, it is understood, had been sent for and Police arrangements for taking the body to the ghat were being planned when a deputation of Arya Samajists consisting of Mr. Thakur Dutt Sharma, Rai Bahadur Maharaj Kishen, Mr. Bishambardas and others called on the Deputy Commissioner. As a result of the interview they had with the Deputy Commissioner, the authorities decided to allow the Arya Samajists to take the dead body in processioon through Anarkali to the shop of the late Rajpal and from there, along Circular Road, to the burning ghat. The route is not through the city, but through thickly populated Indian quarters outside the city.—A. P.

SITUATION QUIET AT LAHORE

—:o:—

FUNERAL PROCESSION TO BE TAKEN OUT?

LAHORE, April 8.

The situation last night and this morning in the city was quiet and no report of any untoward incident has so far been received. It is stated that a compromise has been arrived at batween the authorities and the Arya Samajist leaders as regards the funeral procession this morning. If this arrangement comes true the dead body which is still in the hospital will be taken out in procession to Rajpal's house where it stays for an hour and then will be taken through Anarkali and Gulbagh to the cremation ground. This route apparently avoids the walled city area and Lahori Gate. A large crowd had again collected in the hospital compound and unlike yesterday, no restrictions were put on intending visitors. A contingent of police had already been detailed in the hospital gates.—Free Press.

RAJPAL MURDER CONDEMNED

—:o:—

GOVT. ACCUSED OF FAVOURITISM

NEW DELHI, April 7.

"There is a well-organised conspiracy behind the murders of the Hindu leaders and if the Hindus take law into their own hands, the Government will be responsible for any chaos in the country" was the resolution passed by the mass meeting of the Hindus presided over by Pandit Devarathan Sarma, General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha at Queen's Gardens.

Deshbandu Gupta in moving the resolution chaarged the Government with favouritism and said that the Government was not taking any step though scurrilous attacks against Hinduism were being made by Muslim writers and ignorant Muslims were being excited at Jumma Musjid. He regretted such attempts were being made when the leaders were trying to bring a peaceful atmosphere.

Then several other speakers including a blind old Mahomedan condemned the murder.—Free Press.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM CONDEMNS OUTRAGE

—:o:—

APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

MADRAS, April 8.

Sir Abdur Rahim who was here on a private visit left for Bangalore yesterday. Interviewed, he condemned the Lahore outrage and specially appealed to Hindu and Moslem leaders particularly in the Punjab to make every effort to see that this did not lead to emitterment of feelings between the two communities.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEADERS CONDEMN OUTRAGE

LAHORE, April 8.

Referring to the assassination of Rajpal, Moulna Zafar Ali Khan says: "The unfortunate agitation connected with "Rangila Rasul" was happily buried, and the movement for emancipating India form foreign bondage and in forming the Hindu-Muslim entente had relegated that incident to the limbo of oblivion. The murder of Rajpal has revived bitter memories and it is the duty of the leaders on both sides, and especially the Press to see that the tragedy is seen in its true perspective at this critical juncture in the affairs of our unfortunate land. The assassin's act must be looked upon as the isolated act of an individual whose zeal has outrun the balance of his mind and must on no account be regarded in the light of Hindu-Muslim friction.

In doncalusion, the Moulana appeals to all not to make the deplorable incident an instrument of exasperating communal passions.

M. ABDUL KADIR'S VIEW.

Moulana Abdul Kadir says: No patriot would be ready to spoil such atmospere at any cost. The murder of Rajpal is such an incident for which every patriotic Mahomedan should express regret and condemnation. The incident was the result of fanaticism.

DR. ALAM'S APPEAL.

Dr. Alam appeals to all to allow Law take its own course and not to be purturbed by such act of fanaticism. He is of opinion that it is the act of some agency which is always on the look out for the opportunity to mar the present atmosphere or cordiality and block the path of united right for freedom.—Free Press.

LACKNOW, April 8.

Aryasamaj has adopted a resolution of condolence at the murder of Rajpal, Publisher of "Rangila Rasul".—Free Press.

Bale, April 7.—The Indian Air-mail left this place at 2-15 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

London April 7.—Howitt and Woods applied diathermy to the King at Craigweil House for the first time this afternoon.—Reuterr.

AFRIDIS DECLARE JEHAD

—:o:—

Kohat Prepares for Amanullah's Victory

PESHAWAR CITY, April 8.

A lrge meeting of Frontier Ulemas and Scholars was held in Kilafat Maidan with Maulvi Sahi Bhaq in the chair. The point at issue was the attitude of the people towards Afganistan in the light of Islam.

SINCERE MUSLIM.

In a powerful speech, Maulvi Shamsul Haq threw a flood of light on the progressive measures of King Amanullah Khan and proved that King Amanullah Khan is a sincere Muslim. The speaker contended that a strong, united and independent Afganistan was a blessing for Islam and Asia.

ULEMAS' DEPUTATION.

Maulvi Shakirullah enumerated the manifold advantages which Afganistan had under King Amanullah Khan and condemned the activities of those who have declared him an infidel. The next speaker protested against the policy of the Government in preventing the Ulemas from entering Southern Afganistan and a deputation was to proceed there again.

SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTES.

The question of Shia-Sunni disputes was also thrashed out at the meeting and both sects were appealed in the name of Islam to stop their quarrels.

Similarly Nawabs of Dir and Swat were requested to close up their difference and unite in the cause of Islam.

Lastly the Government action in expelling the delegates of the Afghan Red Crescent Society was condemned as an intervention into the performance of religious and moral duties.

At the end it was declared that a deputation of ten Ulemas will leave for Southern Afganistan on 21st April and if the Government interfered with their progress the members will disobey.—Free Press.

IN ANTICIPATION OF AMANULLAH'S VICTORY

—:o:—

KOHAT, April 8.

Arrangements are being made to illuminate the city and hold meetings of congratulation in anticipation of Amanullah regaining his throne.—Free Press.

AFGHAN RED CRESCENT MISSION

—:o:—

AMANULLAH'S INVITATION RECEIVED

PESHAWAR CITY, April 8.

The Kilafat Maidan was overcrowed last night where a magnificent meeting was held in honour of Khan Abdul Gafurkhan and Mian Jafar Shah delegates of the Red Crescent Society who returned to Peshawar yesterday.

Moulvi Abdur Rahim called upon the delegates to place before the public the specific facts they had faced in their journey and both admirably up the position of Muslims with regard to Afganistan.

Both the delegates on return from Baludhistan had paid a visit to Delhi and secured His Majesty Amanullah Khan's invitation through the Afghan Consul-General in India which had been asked for by the British Government in connection with issuing passports.

Khan Abdul Gafar Khan then read amidst cheers the Royal 'Firman'. It was announced that the 'firman' which is an invitation for Afganistan would be presented to the Frontier Government to obtain permission to go to Afghanistan. A decision will have to be taken after the Government's reply on the subject.

Lala Piras Khan criticised the Government's action and congratulated the delegates on their persistent attempts.—Free Press.

TROUBLE ON AFGHAN FRONTIER

—:o:—

ATTEMPTS TO DRAW TRIBES INTO CIVIL WAR

DELHI, April 7.

Further enquiries regarding the Afghan situation indicate that the authorities are becoming increasingly disturbed by the persistent efforts that are being made by the emissaries from the various factions in Afghanistan to draw our tribesmen into the civil war. Firmans addressed to the British Mohmands and Afridis calling upon them openly to join in the fighting have actually been seized and it is rumoured that something of the same sort has been circulated by an opposing faction among the Waziris and Mahsuds. This makes obvious the danger of civil war spreading into our sphere and in the circumstances it would not be suprising if the Government resorted to drastic action. At any rate reports from Quetta and Peshawar leave no doubt that energetic efforts are being made to trace the disturbing agencies.—A. P.

AFRIDIS DECLARE JEHAD

—:o:—

PESHAWAR CITY, April 8.

A party of Afridis patrolled the city and declared that the Affridis had declared a *Jehad*. Therefore all Afridis residing in British territory shall reach Tirah as soon as possible and one failing to reach there will be fined Rs. 200 and his house will be burnt according to the national law. Tribes are gathering at Khajur in Tirah.—Free Press.

AFGHAN RAIDS ON PERSIAN FRONTIER

TEHERAN, April 7.

Frequent raids by Afghans have recently occurred on the Perso-Afhan frontier. A telegram from Khaf reports that a hundred armed Afghans attacked and plundered a village 28 miles from Khaf killing a few of the inhabitants. The Government is taking necessary measures.—Reuter.

COMPRESSING TIME AND SPACE

—:o:—

ENGLAND TO INDIA IN SEVEN DAYS

VICEROY RECEIVES LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF STATE

NEW DELHI April 8.

A striking demonstration of the reduction in the time of transit of letters from England to India following the inauguration of the London-India airmail is given by the delivery yesterday of a letter cated 27th the March from the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy. The letter was brought by the air mail service from London to Karachi and then to Delhi by aeroplane and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi yesterday afternoon.

"This is the first time," states the Secretary of State in his letter, that it has been possible for a Secretary of State to write a letter to the Viceroy with the assurance "that it will reach India with in a week of its despatch, and I desire in the letter that I transmit, as one of its first fruits, to acclaim this new achievement in the compression of time and space. It is the first of many letters that we and our successors will exchange by this medium until some new and direct system of communication has banished for ever the slow-moving pen.

AN ACHIEVEMENT.

The creation of this unexampled route is an achievement of which we as British subjects, can be pround and I am glad to think that India has in various ways contributed towards making it possible. I look forward as I know you look forward yourself, to the time when in the near future the route will be carried on to your capital at Delhi and beyond across the whole breadth of India, so that eventually the Indian route will form an important link of the great imperial chain from one end of the Empire to the other. Plans for this Indian link are already, I know, under active consideration, and the preparation of them is being followed with keen interest here as well as in India".

GOOD AUGURY FOR FUTURE

—:o:—

VICEROY'S REPLY TO SECRETARY OF STATE

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Replying to the letter from the Secretary of State, received by the air mail, the Viceroy has telegraphed as follows under date April 7.

"Your letter which left London by the air mail a little more than eight days ago, reached me at Delhi this afternoon with a punctuality which is of good augury for the future and on which the Imperial Airways are to be heartily congratulated. By the inauguration of a regular aeroplane service, a new era has been opened in the history of communications be taken great Britain and India, and a new link has been forged which is surely bestined to find the separate parts of the Empire closer and closer together. I feel confident that in the years to come, this service will prove of ever increasing advantage to the people of the countries it serves and on behalf of India I wish it all good fortune and success".—A. P.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

April 8.

Sawokla, Neal, Calcuta.
Britania, Alder, Liverpool.
Dara, Wheeler, Jeddah.
Khosrou, Beattie, Jeddah.
Haresfield, Trimble, Bassein.
King Eglet, Poulgrain, Freemantle.
Hankow Maru, Nisho, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.

Bassano, Harrison, Marmagoa.
Clintonia, Evans, Workington.

LOADING.

April 8.

Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer Dara for Jeddah.
Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe.

FETTERS FOR WORKERS FORGED

Assembly Passes Trade Disputes Bill

MR. FAZAL PERFORMS A SOMERSAULT

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Shah Nawaz, Col. Crawford and Mr. Acharya supported third reading of the Trade Disputes Bill. Shah Nawaz felt that the bill did not touch labour strikes at all unless they fulfilled conditions that they were for objects other than trade disputes and were calculated to inflict prolonged hardship on the public. He held that Government had the right to penalise strikes in public utility services in order to see that trade and industry did not suddenly close down.

LABOUR IN INDIA.

Col. Crawford thought that conditions of Labour in India vastly differed from those in the West. He personally would have welcomed a Labour Research Bureau instead of the proposed legislation with a view to find out means of industrial peace but the legislation now before the House would also meet the case to some extent. The speaker strongly urged that as Government had imposed restrictions on labour they should also see that their conditions of service were satisfactory. In conclusion Col. Crawford regretted that Labour had not represented their case before the Simon Commission for increased representation in the Legislature and it feel to Europeans in the country to advocate their cause.

MR. ACHARYA'S VIEWS.

Mr. Acharya held that the whole bill was not condemned by the opposition and in rejecting the Bill whole now the House would be rejecting the beneficial clauses as well. Strikes in the industry were not an every day phenomenon and he felt that the Bill inspite of the penal clauses was in the best interests of the country and labour.

MORE DRASTIC AND DANGEROUS.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said that the Bill was more dangerous and more drastic than the Public Safety Bill. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra he said wished to strangle the Trade Union Movement in its infancy. He was surprised that Colonel Crawford wished to deny Labour a part in politics when Labour was about to govern England. He assured the House that Mr. Gandhi was entirely opposed to the exploitation of Labour during the non-co-operation movement. No politician wished to exploit Labour. On the other hand he was sure that labour was exploiting the politicians and the National Congress.

MR. FAZAL OPPOSES BILL.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah representing Capitalist interests opposed the Bill. (Congress cheers). He said that the division on his amendment to penalise picketing had revealed four things, firstly that the Swarajists could walk into the Government lobby (laughter), (Swarajist members: Government followed us), secondly Government could deliberately create a division between Labour and Capital (hear, hear), thirdly, there was no united action between the Provincial and Central Governments, fourthly such a Government could not be trusted with the powers that the bill wanted to trust them with. (Chalmers: You can't trust a Government which walks into the Swarajist lobby) (Laughter).

NOT TOO LATE.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah challenged the authority of the Industries Member to give any promise in the Select Committee against the adoption of picketing without taking the decision of the House. Finally, he hoped that Government would reconsider the position and get the amendment passed in the Council of State as even now it was not too late.

NUCLEUS OF BILL.

Colonel Gidney supported Mr. Fazal's point of view and held that the amendment against picketing was the nucleus of the Bill and he anticipated the possibility of the Council of State making this change and the Bill returning to the Assembly with the amendment without which there would be no check to politicians exploiting Labour Unions.—A. P.

ESTHONIA THE ONLY EXCEPTION.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replying on the debate emphasised that in no country except Esthonia was the inherent or absolute right of the worker to strike admitted. The Bill had been limited to five years because there might be a changed constitution meanwhile and any new body which might be representative should be given an opportunity of reconsidering the legislation.

Col. Gidney: Then why not limit the life of the Bill to one year?

Sir B. N. Mitra continuing felt sure that Mr. Chamanlal would be the last person to incite a strike calculated to inflict general prolonged hardship upon the community.

Referring to Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah's criticisms of Government for not moving amendment for supporting the amendments, he said that would have been against the spirit of the compromise arrived at in the Select Committee.

Sir Darcy Lindsay wanted to explain what had happened in the Select Committee and to enquire from Sir B. N. Mitra in the light of his explanation but the President intervened pointing out that these points might better be discussed in the lobbies.

Sir B. N. Mitra affirmed that the Bill was in the interests of labour, the welfare of the community and the development of Trade Unions.

The House divided and the Bill was passed by 56 votes to 38.—A. P.

THE ASSEMBLY MEETS

NO WAY OUT OF THE 'IMPASSE'

NEW DELHI, April 8.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day there was a general expectation that the President would give his ruling to-day over the Public Safety Bill.

Lobby news showed that efforts made yesterday at finding a way out of the 'impasse' did not go very far owing to fundamental differences in points of view and that therefore no conference for the purpose was convened. Government, however, took long counsel.

The President's ruling was also expected to be very comprehensive and to uphold the point of view he had taken up in his original statement against further progress of the Public Safety Bill during the pendency of the Meerut cases. There was considerable speculation as to what the Government proposed to do after the President's ruling and the possibilities of the prorogation followed by an emergency session or of a special session later on were being discussed. In the event of a special session being held, the Government has powers to enact an ordinance.—A. P.

LOBBY SPECULATIONS

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Lobby anticipations are that President Patel gill give his ruling against the Government and adjourn the session. If this occurs, the Governor-General might prorogue the session and immediately re-summon it.—A. P.

SIR T SAPRU AGREES WITH MR. PATEL

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru giving his views in the "Leader" agrees with the point of view of Mr. Patel over the Public Safety Bill.—A. P.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN ASSEMBLY

Continued from page 7.

separately by police officials. Both said that they would make their statements in court.—A. P.

SIR GEORGE INJURED IN ARM WHILE SIR BOMANJI IN THIGH

DELHI, April 8.

Col. Gidney and Col. Reinhold, the Civil Surgeon, Delhi, attended on Sir George Schuster and Sir Bomanji Dalal.

Sir George received an injury on the arm. Sir Bomanji suffered seriously from shock and his pulse was so weak that it was feared he would succumb without recovering from the shock. He was taken to the Finance Member's room. The wound was two and a half inches long and half an inch wide right down the outer and middle part of the right thigh being close to the femoral artery. Sir B. Dalal was dressed at once and removed to the Hindu Rao Hospital.—A. P.

AWFUL SCENE IN CHAMBER

—:o:—

THREE GOVERNMENT BENCHES SMASHED

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Ten minutes after the Assembly reassembled to-day the Chamber was choked by bombsmoke and Mr. Patel adjourned the House till Thursday. A "Red" pamphlet headed "Hindustan Socialist Republican Army Notice" signed by Balraj "Honorary Chief" was thrown in the Chamber along with the bomb. The police immediately locked the entire Council House and prevented the movements of visitors and arrested two persons. The Chamber presented an awful scene.

Sir John Simon was in the President's gallery when the bomb fell.

Sir George Schuster, Sir Bomanji Dalal, Mr. Raghvendrarao and Mr. Shanker Rao, members of the Assembly were injured. Sir Bomanji's injuries being serious.

THREE GOVT. BENCHES SMASHED.

Three Government benches were entirely smashed to pieces. Mr. S. N. Roy, Deputy Secretary of the Indian Central Committee who was sitting in Officers gallery was hit and bled from his hands profusely.

GUILT ADMITTED.

The names of the two persons arrested are Rutukeswara Dutt a Bengali domiciled in Cawnpore and Bhagatsingh a Punjabi. They are reported to have made a statement to the police confessing their guilt.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

—:o:—

A SHORT SITTING HELD.

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Council of State held a short sitting this morning to dispose of minor official business. Mr. A. C. Macwatters moved for the election of a panel of six members from which three members of this Standing Committee to advise on matters relating to Roads will be nominated.

Sir Henry Monerief-Smith, President, enquired of the mover if there was any urgency about the motion as in view of the fact that several members had already left, it would not be possible to get their consent before being nominated. Mr. McWatters explained that the matter was urgent and the President, therefore, announced that the nominations would be received till the 11th instant.

Mr. Ramprasad Mookerji asked if it was the intention of Government to take the opinions of all the members on the question and whether this committee would be like all other advisory departmental committees.

Mr. McWatters explained that it was always the intention of Government to hear expression of opinion from all the members and the members of the Committee would be expected to give their advice.

The Council elected Mr. Ramdas Pantulu to become a member of the Governing Body of the Central Council of Agricultural Research. The Council then adjourned. The date for the next meeting will be announced later.—A. P.

PRESIDENT PATEL IS ONLY FOLLOWING BRITISH TRADITION

—:o:—

"OBSERVER'S" COMMENTS

LONDON, April 7.

The "Observer" deplores the quarrel over the Public Safety Bill between President Patel and the Government of India and says it is easy to blame the President, but adds the paper "let us remember by British tradition the Speaker is an instrument of the House in protesting against encroachments by the Executive. The paper however holds that President Patel's present ruling is inconsistent with his previous ruling on Pandit Motilal Nehru's "adjournment motion."—Free Press Beam Service.

KING'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 8.

An Air Force aeroplane left here yesterday for Delhi carrying a letter from H. M. the King to H. E. the Viceroy brought by the air mail.—A. P.

AMENITIES TO MEERUT PRISONERS

—:o:—

Seva Sangha's Appeal to Public

CALICUT, April 8.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Working Committee met yesterday under the presidency of Mr. K. Madhavan Nair M.L.C., and passed resolutions protesting against the Government's repressive policy and the wholesale arrests of Labour leaders and Government's hurry to pass measures like the Public Safety Bill and Trades Disputes Bill. The Committee also resolved to espouse the cause of labour and to launch a foreign cloth boycott campaign.—Free Press.

BETTER FOOD FOR THE PRISONERS

—:o:—

MEERUT SEVA SANGH'S ARRANGEMENTS

MEERUT, April 8.

Jail authorities have allowed better food to be supplemented by private means to undertrial prisoners in the jail. The Sevasangh is making arrangements with jail authorities in this connection and in its meeting yesterday decided to arrange for better food to arrested persons immediately and provide them with clothing and other requisites permitted by the jail regulations.

Arrangements for lodging, etc. for relatives and friends of arrested persons coming to Meerut is complete.—Free Press.

MOVE TO ISOLATE INDIA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS AND THE ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At a meeting of the Journalist Association, Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose presiding resolutions were passed:

(1) Recording surprise at the arrest of Sjt. Kishorilal Ghosh, Assistant Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Secretary of the Indian Journalists' Association and Secretary of the All-India Press Conference, whose time was wholly occupied by activities in connection with press and journalistic progress;

(2) Condemning Sjt. Kishorilal Ghose's arrest and expressing the conviction that Sjt. Kishorilal Ghosh was innocent and be acquitted on fair trial;

(3) Protesting against the wholesale arrests and indiscriminate searches including book-shops, office of a news agency like the Free Press and presaging an era of repression of public activities.

(4) Condemning the seizure of papers of the Journalists' Association, a non-political and non-communist body;

(5) Opining from the nature of searches and arrests that the policy behind is to shut out India from intellectual communication with the rest of the world and isolate India from world movement;

(6) Requesting brother journalists to contribute to the Ghose's Defence fund; and

(7) Condemning the actions of the United Provinces Government proscribing Mr. Sunderlal's book published from Chand Office at Allahabad.

A Sub-committee consisting of Dr. K. S. Ray, Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhury and Mr. J. C. Gupta was formed to organise benefit performances in aid of the Ghose Defence Fund.—Free Press.

AMENITIES TO LABOUR LEADERS IN MEERUT JAIL

—:o:—

SEVA SANGH'S ADMIRABLE EFFORTS

MEERUT, April 8.

At a meeting of the local Seva Sangh held last night it was decided to collect money in order to provide amenities to under-trial prisoners in the case of alleged conspiracy.

The Sangh has been doing this for some time, but just now the Sangh is finding itself handicapped for want of funds. At last night's meeting a letter from Dr. Satyapal was read offering to send Rs. 500 towards giving relief to the accused in the Meerut case. The Sangh says that funds will be utilised for providing food according to the tastes of individuals in addition to the jail diet, from private means, for which sanction has been given by the Superintendent of the Jail and the District Magistrate.—A. P.

STRONG POLICE GUARD ROUND ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

NEW Delhi, April 8.

Further reports show that 70 police constables have been posted to guard the Assembly Chamber day and night till to-morrow afternoon. The two persons arrested in connection with the bomb outrage were taken in Police lorries to the New Delhi Police Station and the Sadar Police Station respectively. They did not appear disturbed.

The Police are investigating the crime on charges of attempted murder. Bhagat Singh, it is said is a son of Kishen Singh, nephew of the well-known Ajit Singh who is an exile from India.

Bhagat Singh was once previously arrested in the Punjab but was let off. Dutt's previous history is not known.

Hereafter admission to the visitors' gallery of the Assembly will be very strictly regulated.—A. P.

EUROPEAN FOREMAN'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH

A fatal accident which occurred to a European at Kalyan on the 22nd March last was the subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Monday. The victim Charles Symes was employed as Foreman in British Thomson Houston Company at Wangini Power House near Kalyan. It appeared from evidence that the deceased was working on a piece of machinery 15 feet high. After the work was over, he told one James Peterson to lower the ladder. While Peterson was doing this he raised the ladder which was a wooden one with steel backs. This having touched a live electric wire, a flash occurred and Symes was severely burnt. He was removed to the E. G. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure adding that no one was responsible for the fatality.

The Divisional Superintendent, Ranaghat, E. B. Railway wires under date April 7th:—The Up main line was cleared at 12|15 hours.—A. P.

The Traffic Coal Manager, Adra, B. N. Railway, wires under date April 7:—At about 9|10 a.m. a coal wagon on 211 down goods got derailed of all wheels between Codapeasal and Midnapore. The line is blocked but will probably be cleared by midnight. U5 down and 19 up passengers will be transhipped.—A. P.

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE"

Mr. Patel Only Follows Viceroy's Example.

The "Sunday Times" writes:—

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

When the Governor-General disallowed a motion of adjournment in the Legislative Assembly in order to consider the arrests of the 31 alleged Communist leaders who were about to take their trial at Meerut, it was argued that the policy underlying these arrests could not possibly be discussed without touching upon matters which would be "sub-judice". That was sauce for the goose.

When the Public Safety Bill came up for discussion in the Legislative Assembly at an awkward moment inasmuch as the alleged Communists leaders were about to be tried at Meerut, the President advised the Government of India either to postpone the Bill pending the trial or to withdraw the Meerut case in order to make the debate on the bill effective. That was sauce for the gander.

Those who have studied both Mr. Patel's statement and the Government's reply must realise what a serious impasse has been created; and the ruling of the President which the Government now forces will definitely precipitate a constitutional crisis of the greatest magnitude. Before going into the merits of the issues we must say that the Government stands to lose quite as much as the President stands to gain by their respective view-points. In fact, the word "challenge" does not adequately express the position of the Government. Its attitude is something more than that of a challenge, in which petulance (to the verge of discourtesy) and aggressiveness (of the most bureaucratic kind) are the main constituents whereas Mr. Patel's statement is a model of coolness, simplicity, politeness and convincing reasoning. In Mr. Patel's ruling also we may expect to see sober judgment, the trend of which might easily have been anticipated both from Mr. Patel's previous hint that he "could not allow Government to proceed further with the Bill at this stage" and from the Government's demand that he "should direct the House to proceed as soon as may be with consideration of the Public Safety Bill. We are told Mr. Crerar reeled under the effect of Mr. Patel's bombshell: that the distinguished visitors gallery drew an inrush of persons like Sir John Simon and other of his Commission and Committees; and that the Executive Council of the Governor General had their share of the flutter. After the Government's decision not to accept the advice of Mr. Patel it may have been in turn anticipated that Mr. Patel and the Opposition which appreciated his standpoint also felt disconcerted; but it is the practical side rather than mere sentiment which matters.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

It seems to us that there are three ways in one or other of which the President's ruling, namely:—

(1) The Governor-General may withdraw his approval of the President's appointment; but for such a course there is no precedent and we regard it as extremely unlikely that it will be adopted in this case.

(2) The Assembly itself may by a resolution passed by a majority disapprove of the President and should the Governor-General accept this motion such disapproval will be effective in removing him from office. The chances of this course are divided.

(3) The Governor-General may dissolve the Assembly, in his own right.

Beyond this the Government appear to have no powers whatever to move against the President's ruling which therefore, will be final. We are not at the moment considering the possibility of the President himself resigning or of members resigning or of the Government passing an ordinance to meet the exigencies of the case. Considering that there is no court of Appeal against the decision of the President, it is most likely that the Government will follow the third constitutional procedure indicated above and force another election which may produce another Assembly by the end of May and for this purpose the Governor-General may issue a communique to-day

CONSTITUTIONAL POINTS.

The standing orders are not as clear as one might expect, on the point at issue, but it seems to us that there is considerable force in the attitude of the President in relying on the same principle for his position as the Governor-General himself relied on when he refused to accept the motion for adjournment. Of course, there are such constitutional points as that a Bill is neither a question nor a resolution; that motions are different from resolutions; that motions have a wider scope (as direction) and resolutions are more limited (as recommendations and there is no specification of power for the Governor-General regarding motions. Each clause of a Bill is a motion and the appeal itself is an aggregate of motions; and powers are reserved to the President and not to the Governor-General) in the matter of speeches whereas they are reserved to the Governor-General (and not to the President) in the matter of questions and resolutions. Under para 33 of the Business Manual Rule 3 of the standing orders no question is permissible regarding any matter in adjudication and if any question arises the Governor-General has the sole right to decide the point. Under para 57 (standing order 29) no member may refer to a matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending; but the question under this rule does not actually arise until the debate is in progress and then it is the President alone who decides. From the trend of the case the President may be said to have anticipated infringement of the rules. Again under standing order 23 it is the decision of the Governor-General which is final as regards a resolution being in the form required as regards the exclusion of points which are "sub judice".

NO REVISION BY OUTSIDE AGENCY.

Whether the President has acted rightly or wrongly, it is impossible that his decision could be subjected to any manner of revision by Government except within the four walls of the House and if the Government will not seek a decision through the House itself, it must take the risk of showing that the reforms are a sham and the administration can be comfortably carried on by ordinances and certifications.

CRISIS IN THE ASSEMBLY

SPECULATION IN LOBBIES

The Delhi Correspondent of the "Hindu" wires as follows under date 6th April:—

The crisis that has developed over President Patel's suggestion for postponing the further discussion of the Public Safety Bill continues, and it is not certain whether the ruling that he may give will not result in further developments and complications.

It is not expected, judging from the course of the arguments adduced today in the Assembly, that Mr. Patel will revise the tentative conclusions he arrived at on Tuesday last, that it would be impossible for him to allow the further discussion of the Bill to proceed with. It is also doubtful if Mr. Patel would, in the face of the minatory move of the Government and its supporters yesterday, adopt their advice, that, in a matter for which there is no express provision in the rules and standing orders, decision should be left to the vote of the House or that the President should be guided by the sense of the House.

On the assumption that Mr. Patel will confirm his earlier conclusion, in support of which the leaders of the popular parties made out a clear case on the floor of the House to-day there have been extensive speculations as to what the move of the Government thereon will be. The hint that Mr. Crerar gave yesterday, that the Government wanted to make a statement of their position after the President gave his ruling, was re-affirmed to-day by a formal request from him at the end of his speech. But the President repeated what he said yesterday, that he would have to consider the matter.

There has been much loose talk in the Lobby of motions directed against the President in consequence of his ruling, should it prove unfavourable to the Government. But it is improbable that the Government will be so ill-advised as to formally move for the removal of the President merely in consequence of such a ruling. Nor can it be reasonably conceived to be a means to be resorted to for the purpose of placing the Public Safety Bill on the statute book.

It is obvious that no non-official motion or proceeding can be brought up either to-morrow or on any other day except with the consent of the Chair and the Government, and what can be the nature of the official course of action to which Mr. Crerar's statement would refer, it is still difficult to anticipate. It may be assumed that its final form will only be determined by the Executive Council after the ruling is given; but tentative conclusions must have been formed on the basis of either of the alternatives that would arise on the ruling.

MOVE TO SUPERSEDE CHAIR'S OPINION.

The latest reliable expectation is that the Government would bring up a motion to ask the House to affirm its desire that the Public Safety Bill should be "proceeded with and enacted", and that they would ask the House to sit on Monday for discussing such a motion. It is difficult to know exactly what is or could be intended by such a motion. If it is intended in the sense of an expression of disapproval by the House of the ruling of the Chair, it may not be a motion for the removal of the President but it will amount to a vote of censure leading to his resignation and thus pave the way for the speedy passage of the Bill. Such a motion, therefore, will be of as grave a consequence as a motion under 63-C of the Act, and may have to be dealt with on that footing. If, on the other hand, it is intended as the expression of the opinion of the House itself on the correctness of the ruling of the Chair, it is not clear as to why such an expression of opinion should be made in this urgent manner.

Rule 15 of the Indian Legislative Rules says that the President shall decide all points of order which may arise and that his decision shall be final. Whether in the face of this statutory rule, a motion of the character contemplated can be brought up is clearly open to question. The only procedure open to those aggrieved by the President's ruling in all parliamentary institutions is to bring forward a motion of censure against the Chair; and the attempt to supersede the ruling of the Chair by the opinion of the House will very probably prove futile.

"CERTIFICATE" PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED?

Another lobby gossip indicates that the Government will adopt the certificate procedure, and treat the refusal of the President to allow the Bill to be proceeded with as equivalent to the Legislative Assembly failing to pass the Bill in the form in which it was expected to be passed. The Governor-General would immediately then "recommend" and get it passed by the Council of State and declare it law. Whether the words of the section "where either Chamber of the Indian Legislature refuses leave to introduce or fails to pass in a form recommended any bill." can be manipulated so as to convey this extraordinary meaning is again a doubtful matter, and until the Government actually disclose their position and plans to-morrow, nothing definite can be said.

One thing, however, is clear, that with the passing of the Trade Disputes Bill and a ruling by the President against the Safety Bill being proceeded with, there will be no pending business before the Assembly and the President will have as a matter of course, the right and duty of adjourning it "sine die". If the Government bring up any fresh business, its urgency must be proved to be so great as to compel continuation of the session day after day, a matter which it will be exceedingly difficult for the Government to make out.

THE WEATHER

POONA, April 8.

Local rain has continued along and near Western Himalayas. Extensive thundershowers have occurred in the extreme south while a few falls are reported from Assam, Central India and North Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Dhubri and Indore quarter inch; Srinagar a half; Delhi, Sonamarg and Murree a quarter; Trivandrum three-quarters; Mangalore a half; Malegaon, Cochin, Trichinopoly, Kodaikanal, Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease along and near Western Himalayas and extension in Deccan and into Bengal.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS

London, April 7.—Bolton Master Cotton Spinning Association has recommended to all employers of Egyptian section to continue present short-time working for another month.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—Compagnie Transatlantique have been informed that their liner "Paris" has been refloated and proceeded on her voyage.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Holland had walk-over in first round of Davis Cup owing to Portugal scratching.—Reuter's Special.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me through your paper to thank very sincerely my voters who helped me to succeed in the recent University elections to the Senate from the Registered Graduates' Constituency. I shall try my best to justify the confidence they have so kindly placed in me.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. DAMLE.

POLISH DICTATOR'S DIATRIBE

Sequel to Impeachment of Finance Minister

M. PILSUDSKI'S AMAZING ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DEPUTIES

LONDON, April 7.

Warsaw.—An amazing diatribe by Marshal Pilsudski, Dictator of Poland, is published by newspapers dealing with the action of the Diet in impeaching the Finance Minister, M. Czechowicz, for exceeding the estimates.

Marshal Pilsudski says he considers himself personally responsible, as Chief of the ex-Cabinet, for exceeding the so-called Budgetary Law. He proceeds to accuse the Deputies of the First Diet of high treason and says they were paid for espionage against the army. "In the second Diet which was half composed of Deputies of the First Diet, Deputies became accustomed to the atmosphere of such wide-spread corruption that sometimes the vote of Deputy did not cost more than 22 shillings". One of the ablest Ministers compared the Diet to "a zoo inhabited by malicious monkeys who do not even try to appear human."

Marshal Pilsudsky declares that the followers of some of the Deputies should be flogged in the yard of the Diet. "Should I become Prime Minister, I declare openly, that the State Tribunal won't dare meet."—Reuter's Special.

JOINT FOREIGN SALES SYNDICATE

CREATION ENDORSED BY CUBAN SUGAR INTERESTS

LONDON, April 7.

New York.—The Cuban sugar interests have endorsed the creation of a Joint Foreign Sales Syndicate comprising all American sugar interests in Cuba for co-operating in sale in Europe and elsewhere outside the United States of 900,000 tons of Cuban sugar. Cuban planters consider the scheme a safety-valve which would relieve the pressure of the glutted market on Cuban sugar industry.—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO CROP FAILURE

MEERUT PATWARIS' MEMORIAL TO GOVT.

MEERUT, April 8.

Consequent on the rise in prices of foodstuffs owing to the failure of crops, Patwaris of Meerut District who are called at Meerut in connection with settlement work in the District, are sending a memorial to the local Government for sanction of increment in their pay and grant of additional scarcity and daily allowances for residing in headquarters. The highest pay that Patwaris get is Rs. 17 per month.—Free Press.

AJMER RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

VALLABHBHAI PATEL TO ADDRESS MEETING

AJMER, April 7.

General meeting of newly formed Railwaymen's Union was held to elect 35 members to the Managing Committee but had to be postponed as very few men attended. Some of them present raised objections against some items of expenditure.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel passed Ajmer "en route" to Delhi.

Deputations of over hundred Railwaymen requested to halt at Ajmer and organise and lead them. Mr. Vallabhbhai promised to halt at Ajmer for addressing the Railwaymen's meeting on his return.

Mr. Manilal Kothari is also arriving here for the same purpose on the 9th instant.—Free Press.

RADIO TRANSMISSIONS FROM HOLLAND TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, April 8.

Messrs. N. V. Philips' Radio of Eindhoven, Holland, in an advice state that there will be the following transmissions from their new Short-Wave Station "Huizen", Holland:—

Wednesday 10th instant, Thursday 11th instant and Friday 12th instant, from 5-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. (Indian Standard Time).

Call sign: P H O H I.

Wave Length 16.88 meters.—A. P.

PRESIDENT HINDENBURG GETTING BETTER

LONDON, April 8.

It is just announced that President Hindenburg has been seriously ill for the whole week with influenza with gastric complications. He has now been declared out of danger but is confined to his house.—Reuter.

MAHATMA IN HYDERABAD

Rousing Reception and Mammoth Procession

PUBLIC ADDRESS AND PURSE

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) April 7.

Unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed on the occasion of the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi. Crowds of people had gone up to Wadi and other intermediate stations and boarded the train. As the train steamed into the station, the air rang with cries of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai. The rush of crowds was so great that the passage which had been specially kept clear for Gandhiji to pass was closed and it became difficult to make way for Gandhiji from the compartment to the car waiting for him outside. Due to the efforts of Mr. N. G. Pearce Superintendent of the N. G. S. Railway who accompanied Gandhiji from Begumpet station, Gandhiji was at last safely escorted through the greeting mass of humanity. After boarding the car Gandhiji was taken in procession to the Vivek Vardhini Theatre headed by a band and the volunteer corps and followed by a number of cars. A striking feature of the demonstrations was the prominent part taken in it to an equal degree by Hindus and Muslims.

PUBLIC ADDRESS AND PURSE.

After reaching the Theatre, Gandhiji was presented at an open air meeting with an address and purse conjointly by the Hyderabad and Secunderabad public. The address was read in Hindi by Mr. Vaman Naik and was presented in Khaddar cloth.

After welcoming Mahatmaji, the address stated:—

"Hand-spinning and hand-weaving though not appreciable in this city, it will please you to be informed that it is still kept alive in the mofussil mostly by the Adi Hindus, Julahs and farmers. The garland gracing you is made of yarn spun by our Adi Hindu brethren and the yarn spun by them is well-known in the market for its high count and twist.

From the institutions which you will be visiting during your short stay in our midst, you will see that the work of ameliorating the conditions of the depressed classes and of the removal of untouchability is being carried out, though we express to our great regret that the progress is very slow due to the ignorance of the masses.

NIZAM'S 'FIRMAN'.

In the matter of cow protection, we have institutions spread over the whole of the State and His Exalted Highness has, by a 'Firman' prohibiting cow sacrifice on the Bakri-Id-day, done a great service in this direction as well as in the direction of removing one of the chief causes of friction between the Hindus and Muslims".

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Gandhiji made a short reply in Urdu. In the course of which he said that he came to Hyderabad before but had not asked for money. He would ask for it now in the name of 'Daridranarayan. He pointed out India was the poorest of the nations and that more than three crores of people were starving every day and asked them to realise what it meant. Speaking about charka he said that it was a 'Kamadenu' giving people their necessities. In his opinion Hydarabad State which is endowed with several facilities could help British India by producing Khadi in abundance. He was told by Sreemati Sarojini Devi that very superior kind of Khadi was produced here and he was very glad of it. He had rarely come across such a fine texture of Khadi as was used in the garland presented to him and if this as prepared by the depressed class boys Gandhiji congratulated them and was very glad of it.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

Then Mahatmaji referred to the Hindu-Muslim question in British India and said that the time was coming again when the unity which one witnessed in the year 1921 was going to be witnessed and he asked the audience to help the people of the British India in achieving it. Referring to the evil of drinking he said that it was a disgrace to the nation that children should be educated out of the money raised by such means. He said conditions were different in Hyderabad and asked them to make a representation to His Exalted Highness the Nizam and see that a new departure was made in this respect; and an example was set to British India.

A BIG STEP FORWARD.

He congratulated the Nizam for abolishing cow-slaughter and thus taking a big step forward in Hindu-Muslim unity. Lastly Gandhiji touched upon the question of the depressed classes and said that the curse of untouchability has no sanction of the Shastras and asked the Hindus to see that it was eradicated.

COLLECTION ON THE SPOT.

After Gandhiji finished his reply the volunteers were sent round for collections. It is understood that the total amount collected is about 15,000/-. Gandhiji with his family is staying in the "Golden Threshold" of Major M. C. Naidu, husband of Sreemati Sarojini Naidu.—Free Press.

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TRIUMPHANT ENTRY IN HYDERABAD

MAHATMA GANDHI LEAVES FOR REZWADA

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) April 8.

For 24 hours commencing from a few hours before the arrival and upto the departure of Mahatma Gandhi, Hyderabad Deccan presented an appearance of a big 'Jatra'. Mahatma Gandhi and Srimathi Kasthuribai were met by hundreds of admirers at the Wadi Junction and at intervening stations between Wadi and Hyderabad. Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Hyderabad at 6-20 on Saturday evening. As the train steamed in there were loud cries of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai and the crowd rushed to the compartment in which Mahatmaji was. As the regular passage to come outside the station was too much crowded Gandhiji was taken outside from behind through the Burma Oil Company's premises.

Mahatma Gandhi was then taken in a procession headed by band played by men belonging to depressed classes, volunteers on foot and cycles and followed by a fleet of over 200 cars. Over a lakh of people lined the road and cheered Gandhiji, as he passed them. Gandhiji reached Viveka Vardhani Theatre at eight where over thirty thousand people assembled. An address and a purse was presented on behalf of Hyderabad and Secunderabad public.

A BUSY DAY.

Mahatma Gandhi was busy whole of yesterday. He visited Viveka Vardhani School, Hindi Anantharalaya, depressed classes schools Khadi bunders and weaving factories where he was presented with small purposes and Khadi clothes.

LEAVES FOR BEZWADA.

Distingnished persons of the place met Gandhiji at 'Golden Threshold' Sarojini Devi's house, and had talks with him. In the evening Gandhiji addressed over three thousand ladies assembled at Prem Theatre.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Srimati Kasturi Bai left for Bezwada last night by Madras Mail.—Free Press.

U. S. A. CLOSES INTERNATIONAL LINE

SERIOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN REBEL AND FEDERAL ARMIES

LONDON, April 7.

Naco.—Americans were stationed at the southern Pacific tunnel eight miles from Naco and had discovered a bomb dump when the attackers approached from the other side of the border. Meantime the rebel army including the cavalry under General Topete assisted by aeroplanes and tanks attacked the Federal garrison of 1,200 on the Mexican side of Naco across the river Rio Grande. The residents were roused from their beds by a terrific explosion which shook Naco and rocked buildings 23 miles away, it is believed, due to the discharge of a mine from the Federal entrenchments. Both parts of the town previously had been plunged in darkness. The main electric wires on the American side were found cut and searchlights flashing from the Garrison had been deprived of power and rendered useless. The United States authorities immediately closed the International line.—Reuter.

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S-28-B

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF INDORE

'AURORA' CLAIMED BY SHANKAR GAVADE

BAR ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C.I. April 5.

Shanker Gavade the whilom favourite of Sir Tukojirao, has put in a claim to the well-known "Aurora" bungalow of Bombay which is practically owned by Sir Tukojirao. It is alleged that the bungalow was purchased at a time when Shanker wielded considerable power and influence in the year 1920 with the ruling Chief and the bungalow stood in the name of Shanker Gavade. In 1924 when Shanker came to be incarcerated in Indore jail his signature was obtained and the bungalow transferred to the name of Sir Tukoji's other favourite After filling the long term of imprisonment Shanker was released last year, and has been living at Kedgaon with Narayen Maharaj. Shanker has instructed his lawyers recently to dispute this compulsory transfer of the ownership of "Aurora". I hear the Agents of Sir Tukojirao have gone to Bombay to place the matter in the hands of their Solicitors.

SIRDAR KIBE'S COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to consider the re-organisation the Legislative Committee under the Presidentship of Sirdar Kibe is doing work at a snail's rate. Indore public is showing much apathy towards this Legislative body. At the last elections the Jahagirdar constituency did not elect any one and so too the Indore Government withheld appointing any representative on it. From the elections of the Bar Association, Gyara Punchas, Municipalities, Village Punchayats, and Industrial organisations, only third rate men are elected to this body, and sensible Indorians think instead of having such a dummy committee to legislate for Indore, it will be better to be without it? Indorians want this body to consider the question of the state budget and other subjects calling for the curtailment of the top heavy expenditure of the administration. The Legislative Committee Indore, people here think is after all a huge farce compared with the Legislative Councils which one finds in Baroda and Mysore state. If it is not possible for Sirdar Kibe's committee to make radical changes in the present Legislative body the earlier it does away with it the better for the State!

BAR ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The Indore pleaders have sent in a protest to the Divan against the permission to practice is the High Court granted to Mr. H. P. Bhargav by the Chief Justice of Indore. Mr. Bhargav was a Sub-Judge at Akola and was convicted in British India for taking bribery and sentenced 2 and half years' rigorous imprisonment and also a heavy fine. The members of the bar here resent to this decision of the Chief Justice. There is a precedent at Indore where a Maratha Brahmin Munsuff who was merely dismissed by the state on a suspicion of receiving an illegal gratification was refused a sanud to practice in Indore State by the Chief bustice. In the present case the candidate was convicted and his LL.B. degree confiscated by the University. Will the new A. G. G. look in to this matter?

An "At Home" was given by the Divan on the 29th instant at his residence to Mr. Griffin an Asst. Secretary to the A. G. G. who proceeds to Simla.

The youngest Dowager Maharani the step-mother of Sir Tukoji Rao shortly proceeds to Europe. She is going for some medical operation. Dr. Sarju Prosad the State surgeon is accompanying the lady. Mr. Fanse is also accompaying the party.

DEMANDS EXCEED GERMANY'S MEANS TO PAY

REPARATION NEGOTIATIONS NOT HOPEFUL

LONDON, April 8.

Bedlin.—It is semiofficially stated that the optimism of the Paris press with regard to Reparations negotiations are in no way shared by the German delegation. Paris correspondents of the Berlin newspapers are unanimous in declaring that the reparations problem is still a long way from being solved.

The correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" declares that the demands of the creditor-states far exceed what Germany would be able to pay and must therefore be considered unacceptable to Germany.

The correspondents express the opinion that a great deal of blame for the possible failure of the conference must rest with the United States owing to its refusal to authorise the United States delegates, Mr. Young, to negotiate also with regard to the debts of the Allies.—Reuter.

EMBARGO ON FOREIGN CLOTH

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD'S LEAD

LUCKNOW, April 8.

The Municipal Board have adopted a resolution at its special meeting removing the duty over Khaddar as recommended by the Working Committee of the Congress. A duty at the rate of ten annas is fixed on country made cloths while it is raised to two rupees in the case of foreign cloths.—Free Press.

CONGRESS WORK IN CENTRAL INDIA

GOOD RESPONSE TO REORGANISATION COMMITTEE

AJMER, April 7.

The new Congress Election Committee for Rajputana, Central India, and Ajmer Merwara Provinces has been able to secure the co-operation of almost all prominent nationalists who had since several years become indifferent to national work. Congress members are being enrolled in Ajmer and other centres. Muslims are also evincing considerable sympathy with the new election Committee. Its workers have gone into several districts where they are getting good response from the public in the matter of forming election committees and enlisting Congress members.—Free Press.

KHADI PROPAGANDA IN RAJASTHAN

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S WORK

AJMER, April 7.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee organised by the Rajasthan Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association has begun work in right earnest. Hawking of Khadi in the streets accompanied by Swadeshi songs is being done from day to-day. It has been decided to hold Boycott meetings in National week and open Khadi Exhibition along with All-India Agarwal Mahasabha and Rajasthani Navajiwan Mandal in next week.

Messrs. B. S. Deshpande and Kesarlal Ajmer Jain, Secretary and Organised of Rajasthan Charkha Sangha, have arrived here and will soon go out on Khadi tour in different places and organise Foreign Cloth Boycott Committees.—Free Press.

DEATH OF WEALTHY MARWARI LADY

MOTHER OF SETH ANANDILAL PODAR

We regret to announce the death of a wealthy old Agrawal Marwari Lady Bai Laxmibai, mother of the well-known leading and charitable cotton merchant Sheth Anandilal Podar J.P. which took place on Thursday the 4th inst., at Santa Cruz after a short illness at the age of 73, leaving behind her a large family composed of a son and grandsons and granddaughters, to be moan her loss. She was very religious and held strict orthodox views and led a very simple and pious life. She was always generous to the poor and the needy. The funeral ceremony took place at Santa Cruz at her son's Bungalow—Sheth Anandilal Podar's residence. The funeral ceremony was largely attended by the members of the Marwari Community, and other Hindu friends. The local office of her son and the concern of her relatives as also the Marwari Vidyalaya High School of Bombay and Anandilal Podar Vidalaya of Santa Cruz were kept closed on Friday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

HOBART FLOODS SUBSIDING

LOSS ABOUT A MILLION STERLING

LONDON, April 7.

Hobart.—The reathroll due to floods is now twenty-three. Waters are subsiding enabling a limited restoration of the road transport. Many bridges have been destroyed. The total damage is estimated at a million sterling. A motor lorry full of children crashed through the damaged bridge over the Gawler river. Eight of the occupants were killed including six members of one family, of whom only one escaped. The number of persons missing owing to Briseis mine disaster is now given as 14 and not 27.—Reuter.

CHOOLAI MILL LOCK OUT

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT NOT BRIGHT

MADRAS, April 8.

Enquiries regarding Choolai Mills strike show that the chances of an early settlement are not bright. Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President of the Labour Union, who returned to Madras yesterday addressed the workmen and exhorted them to hold out until justice was meted out.—A. P.

Railway Time

Railway time must of necessity be absolutely reliable. Trains must run strictly to schedule or there would be confusion. Drivers, firemen and guards alike take a pride in the punctual running of their trains.

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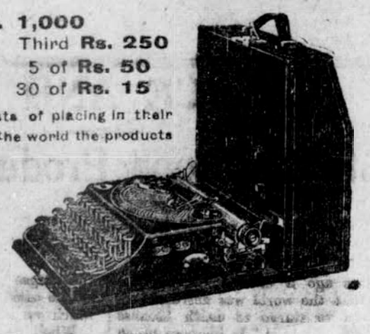

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FROM TURKISH AND ARABIC PAPERS

TROTSKY IN TURKEY

—:o:—

"Milliat" describing Trotsky's life in Constantinople states:—

He is not free to move anywhere he likes, but his movements are closely watched both by Turkish officials and still more by Soviet agents. Turkey has allowed Trotsky to stay on condition that he will not take part in any propaganda or subversive movement. This permission by the Turkish Government and the facilities that Trotsky enjoys are due to the aid that Trotsky had given to the Nationalist movement of Turkey in the shape of war materials. Nationalist Turks have not forgotten those times and therefore it is not probable that the present Kemalist regime will refuse hospitality under pressure of Trotsky's adversaries so long as Trotsky does not go out of bounds to complicate Turkish position.

Trotsky's followers are trying their best to obtain permission for Trotsky's stay in some European country, but so far have not succeeded because Trotsky does not agree to give an undertaking to give up his ideals. The German Government has already refused permission, but Trotsky has not yet lost hopes and is again pressing his requests upon responsible German officials. So far as Turkey is concerned he is allowed to enjoy everything except that the Government is forced to keep a watch over his movements. Trotsky has no other trouble in Turkey and if his conduct remains satisfactory he may gain more freedom in future.

NO DANGER OF ATTACK FOR TURKEY.

Ismat Pasha, the Prime Minister, announced amidst great applause in the Assembly that Turkey needs fear no attack from any direction now and therefore the Government no longer wishes to renew the law of Defence specially constituted as a precautionary measure against these probable attacks.—("Milliat.")

TURKISH IDEALS OF RELIGION.

Replying to the attacks of foreigners on the Turkish ideals of religion and the recent changes the "Milliat" writes:—

No change of religion has taken place in Turkey and of course none is contemplated. Such a suggestion will simply be preposterous and beyond practical limits. Turkish nation has not only not changed the religion, but the ideals of religion are also the same. Whatever changes an observer meets with in Turkey they are simply social reforms and have nothing to do with ideals of religion. But certainly ideals of religion should not be confused with whims of the fanaties which have as little connection with religion as Islam has with idol-worship.

IBN-I-SAUD'S EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

"Umulkura" gives a lengthy description of the educational activities of Sultan Ibn-i-Saud. The paper writes:—

Whatever part of the Arabian lands come under the sway of Sultan Abdulaziz Ibn-i-Saud his first business there after the restoration of peace is to appoint a Committee to popularise education and to prepare a scheme of education to suit that part of the country. The result of these efforts is that sixty per cent. of the population of Nejd has become literate. The Sultan's love for education can be gauged by the fact that he has distributed over a lakh of books amongst his subjects and has personally borne all this expenditure. This is over and above the distribution of a very large number of books by other notables by His Majesty's encouragement.

PROPHET'S MOSQUE UNDER REPAIRS.

The prophet's mosque in Medina regarded as one of the sanctuaries of Islam is shortly to be repaired. A Committee has been appointed by the Sultan of Hejaz and Nejd to investigate and report on the condition of the famous mosque and to suggest in what directions the repairs are necessary. This work will entail great expenditure and great interest centres round the proposal owing to the deep religious sentiments and traditions connected with the mosque. This mosque is one of the three places in the world where the faithful are enjoined to visit, the other two being the Haram of Kaaba and the Beritulkuds (in Jerusalem).

UNIFORM SWADESHI DRESS IN PERSIA.

A decree has been passed under which all the members of the Mejlis (Parliament) and the officials of State are forced to wear uniform Swadeshi dress. Any negligence in observing this entails a fine which is exacted with great severity. It is also under consideration to make it compulsory for the students as well the use of only country-made cloth. Certain changes in the fashion of the dress also are to come in force from the beginning of March and in fact hardly ever one finds any old fashioned dress in the streets in Teheran.

TURKISH DEMANDS FROM GREECE.

Negotiations have again revived between Turkey and Greece about the damages in the scheme of exchange of nationals. The Turkish Government demands five lakhs English guineas for the balance of the value of lands that have been left in Greece by the Turkish nationals and which have been taken possession of by the Greeks. One million guineas more have been demanded in respect of the cost of new constructions. It is expected that the Greek Government will at last give way because the matters have taken long enough to create bitterness which the Greek Government wants to avoid.—("Shark.")

MORE RELICS OF ANTIQUITY NEAR BOMBAY

—:o:—

CASKETS' COINS AND INSCRIPTIONS

Mr. K. A. Padhye, Pleader, Bombay, a prominent member of the Buddhist Society, recently led a party of earnest Buddhists to the "Vyaravali" caves popularly known as Marol caves, about two miles from Andheri Railway station. The caves are also known for a long time as Mahankali caves. The rubbish was not cleared and details, therefore, were not known. Through the agency of "Khot of Kurla" the place has been now cleared up. There are beautiful Chaitya halls which are connected with Jogeshvari and Cannery caves by underground tunnels. Owing to absence of images of the Buddha and from existence of stupas only, the caves appear to be of the Hinayana school; a number of old relics of Buddhistic and Brahmanic temples are also found.

COINS AND INSCRIPTIONS

Only a couple of years ago the officials in charge of the Tata Construction scheme while laying the Tansa pipes came across a Buddhistic temple and found a vessel containing coins and an image of Buddha. These things have not been taken over by the archaelogical department.

There are three tanks near the caves.
1 Sarpale (Serpapit tank).
2. Sarapbav (Snake well).
3 Kalanag tank (Black Cobra tank).

People in the villages around try this water for the cure of snake bite. There is a stone bearing the image of seven-headed Cobra.

There is an inscription in the outer wall of the inner shrine of a stupa in the central chaitya hall. This inscription is yet to be deciphered. The top of the hill presents a beautiful view of the relics of ancient period. The clerk of the Kurla Khot also found three stone caskets containing ashes.

JOIN THE VICTORIA BATH

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the complaint of an Anglo Indian in your columns to-day about the exclusiveness of the European Baths in the city, I may say that he will do well to join the Victoria Swimming Bath where facilities are provided for all the communities at different hours of the day, rather than go begging to the European Baths authorities to set apart for his community "at least two hours a week." I suggest this to him because I believe that snubbed as he is by the Europeans, he in his turn will not consider it to be below his "dignity" to swim with "brown" gentlemen and take orders from an Indian master.—Yours, etc.,

A BATHER.

Bomgay, April 3.

HOW MANY WERE ABSENT IN G. I. P. WORKSHOP

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 4th April 1929, it is stated under the heading "G.I.P. Railwaymen observe Hartal" that "a large majority of the workmen" employed in the G.I.P. Railway Workshop at Parel struck work for a day on Wednesday etc.

The above statement is not correct as only 47 per cent of the workmen were absent from work on Wednesday last. Will you please correct this statement in an early issue of your paper?—Yours etc.

D. S. BURN.
Agent.

Bombay, April 5.

Mysore, April 6.—Prince Azam Jah and Prince Mozem Jah, the sons of H. E. H. the Nizam, accompanied by Dr. Prinderghast, their tutor and Col. Osman, left by car to-day for Ootacamund. They return in time to join the Nizam's special train leaving for Hyderabad on Sunday afternoon. His Exalted Highness, accompanied by his staff and the zenana, visited the palace of the Maharaja of Mysore to-day.—A. P.

66 MILES ON 1 GALLON OF GAS.

Walter Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Savor and Carbon Eliminator for all Autos and Engines that beats any ever got out.

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L. M. Randall, M.D., in the "Dental Cosmos," Oct., 1928.

Your boy needs even more Calcium than a grown-up. He needs it not only to sustain his system, but also to build up his growing body.

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Give him the necessary extra Calcium with Kalzana tablets. He will take them as sweets and they will supply him, in an easily digestible form, with the Calcium he needs. His teeth will become hard and white, his health will improve, his weight will increase and lost appetite will return.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 9 1929

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PROPOSED INQUIRY INTO INDIAN BANKING SYSTEM

—:o:—

Constitution of Central and Provincial Committees

The following is the text of letter addressed to all provincial Governments by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department in connection with the proposed banking enquiry.

NEW DELHI, April 3.

I am directed to refer to this Department's letter dated the 22nd December 1925, asking, among other things, for the views of the Local Government as to the best method of surveying the field of banking and of encouraging the development of banking in India. By the time the replies of the Provincial Governments were received, the Government of India had also received the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, which recommended the creation of a Central Bank for India. These replies and the Report were duly examined by the Government of India, who came to the conclusion that the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India and its activities through its member Banks would go far to remedy some of the major defects in the Indian banking system and to improve banking facilities generally. They therefore thought that on the whole it would be preferable to postpone further enquiry of the kind previously contemplated until some experience of the working of the Reserve Bank of India had been gained.

MR. HAJI'S RESOLUTION.

When, therefore Mr. S. N. Haji moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly in February 1927 recommending that a Commission be appointed to investigate the present condition of banking in India and to make recommendations for their improvement and expansion, the Hon'ble the Finance Member, on behalf of the Government of India, explained that, though they shared the desire of Mr. Haji and his supporters that an enquiry should be made into the banking system of India with a view to its improvement, they did not think that the time chosen was opportune. In making this statement Sir Basil Blackett further explained that an important portion of the ground of the proposed enquiry, namely, the financing of agriculture and facilities for agricultural banking would be covered by the Agricultural Commission, and that Government would consider the position again when the Commission had reported.

As the Local Government is aware, however, the Reserve Bank Bill was rejected by the Legislative Assembly in February 1928, and the Government of India, feeling that the atmosphere in which the Bill was lost was not favourable to public investigations of a technical and scientific nature, decided to let the question of a banking enquiry rest at least until they had had an opportunity to study the Report of the Agricultural Commission presented in April 1928.

Both the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce revived the question at their respective annual meetings in December 1928, the former passing a resolution urging upon the Government "immediately to appoint an Indian Banking Enquiry Committee with special reference to the system of indigenous banking with a view to develop and foster the same." Discussions ensued at which the Hon'ble the Finance Member and representatives of both groups of Chambers of Commerce were present; and as the first result of these discussions the broad position which Government decided to take is that described in the following sentences, which are taken from a statement made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in the Legislative Assembly.

A CENTRAL BANK.

The formation of a Central or Reserve Bank is desirable in order that India may be equipped with a mechanism for the control of currency and credit on the lines approved by modern experience. At the same time the Government can only proceed subject to their being satisfied as to the two conditions: first, that the organisation of the Bank is securely settled on sound lines, and secondly, that there is a measure of general support among the representatives of public opinion for the proposals. Full advantage should be taken of any interval which may occur before these conditions are fulfilled and the time is again ripe for reviving the proposals for a Reserve Bank by inaugumanting an inquiry into the general banking organisation of the country which is intimately connected with the question of a Central Bank. For a Central Bank is essentially the crown of the hole structure of banking in its widest sense, and if it is to be well designed to meet the practical requirements of the country it must be adapted to the banking organisation of the country on which it should rest. Viewed from this angle, a banking enquiry will be of value in throwing light on the actual situation throughout the country and in instructing public opinion as to the main requirements.

In order to carry public opinion with them as far as possible in the details as well as in the general policy of the matter, the Government of India have taken steps to ascertain the views of leaders of political parties in the Central Legislature and have again conferred with representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers and the Associated Chambers of Commerce. These further discussions have disclosed a fairly general consensus of opinion as to the broad lines on which the enquiry should proceed and as to its main objects. As to the former it is generally agreed that the enquiry should be divided into two principal stages; the first covering the collection of evidence and the indication of the main directions in which the opening up of increased facilites is required; the second stage taking the form of a consideration by experts with world experience of the evidence and suggestions prepared by local Committees during the first stage. As to the main objects of the enquiry these would be to enquire into the existing conditions of banking in India and to make recommendations for the expansion of both indigenous and joint-stock banking, with special reference to the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry. It was accordingly decided to prepare a plan of action to be directed to this end and to submit it in the first instance for the consideration of Local Governments whose co-operation will be essential.

These are the circumstances which have led to the present communication being addressed to you.

PROCEDURE.

As regards the procedure of the enquiry, I am to say in the first instance that the Government of India feel that, if the investigation is to be adequate and is at the same time to be completed within a reasonably short space of time, it would be impracticable to entrust the whole of the work to a single Committee. The proposal which has so far met with approval that there should be set up:—

(a) a Central Committee, and

(b) a number of Provincial Committees to deal with the special requirements of different provinces such Provincial Committees to consist of persons who have the knowledge of local conditions, which will be all important.

To arrive at a clear definition of the Central and Provincial Committees, respectively, it is necessary to analyse in some detail the subjects which it is intended that the enqury as a whole should

cover, and the analysis arrived at in the course of the preliminary discussions is as follows:—

(i) The regulation of banking, with the oboject of protecting depositers and thereby increasing confidence in the banking system.

(ii) Banking education, with the object of providing facilities for obtaining training in banking and generally of creating a body of people who have a real knowledge of the principles and practice of banking.

(ii) The development and extension of banking on sound lines. The last item is capable of further sub-division as follows:—

(a) Industrial banks and credit facilities for India's main industries like cotton, jute, coal, etc.:

(b) Financing of foreign trade:

(c) Agricultural credit (including co-operative credit) and credit facilities for small industries;

(d) Mortage banks, and

(e) Financing of internal trade in connection with all the above headings.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE'S SCOPE.

It is suggested that heads (i), (ii), and (iii) (b) should be definitely excluded from the purview of the Provincial Committees already described, and that head (iii) (a) might also be treated from the beginning as primarily the concern of the Central Committee, although it is recognised that there are certain aspects or sub-divisions of the subject to which the Provincial Committees might make a useful contribution. The main matter for study by the Provincial Committees would, however, be head (iii) (c) (d) and (e). These are moreover from every point of view the most important of the whole field of enquiry. Essentially, the purposes which it is desired to secure so far as the interests of the rural population are concerned are that the cultivator should be enabled to secure the credit he needs both for the improvement of his land and its equipment and for the marketing of his produce: and that, on the other hand, means should be devised to stimulate the habit of investment and attract banking deposits. It is suggested that bearing these purposes in mind the Provaincial Committees should conduct in a few selected areas an intensive survey

AUTHOR OF "Rasa Dwar"

Miss. Vinodini Nilakanth whose work of art "Rasa Dwar" was reviewed in our issue on last Sanday.

of conditions, existing facilities and requirements and a general survey of the province as a whole.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee will be constituted by the Government of India. It is proposed that head (i), (ii) and (iii) (a) and (b) should from the beginning be made the direct responsibility of the Central Committee. In respect of the two latter heads it might be convenient for the Central Committee to appoint sub-committees to visit important first-hand committees to visit important industrial centres and gain the first hand knowledge of the needs of large industries and departments of trade. In addition to this the Central Committee would act as adviser to the Government of India in laying down at the outset the main lines on which the Provincial Committees should conduct their enquiry and later in sifting the material contained in the various reports submitted by the Provincial Committees and its own sub-committees preparatory to the making of its own final report to the Government. At this point, the second stage of the enquiry will be reached when the Government of India contemplate that they should invoke the assistance of a small body of outside experts (say, three or four) selected by Government either from England or from other countries with well-developed systems of rural credit and industrial banking. These outside experts would act as advisers to the Central Committee. They would carry out joint discussions with the Committee with a view to assisting the latter in making its recommendations to the Government of India as to the best way of dealing with the state of affairs disclosed by the preliminary enquiries above referred to. The experts will further be entitled to submit a separate report of their own, if necessary, to the Central Committee which will include it in its own report submitted to the Government of India.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES.

As regards the composition of the Committees, it is suggested that the Provincial Committees should contain the following personnel:—

(i) A senior officer of Government with considerable district experience and knowledge of rural economy, who will be Chairman;

(ii) A co-operative expert to provide special experience on rural agricultural credit;

(iii) An Indian Economist;

(iv) A representative of commerce;

(v) A representative of the indigenous banking community;

(vi) A non-official with a close knowledge of the interests of the agricultural classes, who can repersent their interest as the classes who require credit facilities; and

(vii) Possibly another non-official similarly to represent small urban interests.

The Commitees should be appointed by the Government of India in consultation with the Local Government. It is emphasised that the above are intended to be no more than suggestions. The Government of India will be glad to consider any counter-suggestions which may be put forward by the Provincial Governments.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

It is contemplated that the Central Committee which will act throughout in close contact with the Hon'ble the Finance Member, should include the following:—

(a) Two members nominated in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers.

(b) Two members nominated in consultation with the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

(c) An Indian Economist.

(d) A banker nominated in consultation with the Imperial Bank of India.

(e) A banker nominated in consultation with the Association of Co-operative Banks.

(f) A banker nominated in consultation with the exchange Banks Association,

(g) A joint-stock banker, and

(h) An indigineous banker.

The questions of the representation of the general interests of the public and particularly of agriculture from the side of those who require credit facilities still remains to be settled. It will also be observed that no provision has been made for the representation of the Indian legislature as such on the Central Committee. This is due to the technical nature of the enquiry. But, in view of the great interest shown by that body in the enquiry, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has agreed to keep in touch with the Central Committee at all stages of its activities and to keep the leaders of poitical parties apprised, by means of informal conversations, of the progress of the enquiry.

FIRST MEETING.

Subject to consideration of the views of the Local Governments, the Government of India propose that the first meeting of the Central Advisory Committee should be held in Simla about the middle of May when a memorandum laying down in some specific detail the heads of enquiry to be undertaken by the Provincial Committees will be placed before them for discussion. The memorandum as approved by the Central Advisory Committee would then be issued to the Provincial Government to reach them by the end of May so that the Provincial Committees might have their preliminary meetings in June to settle the terms of their questionnaire and their detailed programme of work: and the actual enquiry might begin before August. The important point is that everything should be prepared so that a start might be made immediately after the close of the monsoon period. The Government of India estimate that the Provincial Committees would take about six months to complete their enquiry and submit their reports, while another four months thereafter would be required by the Central Advisory Committee to finish their portion of the task.

GERMAN DOG THAT SINGS

—:o:—

"GOD SAVE THE KING" IN RICH BASS

"Bushy," a seven-year-old German sheep-dog belonging to Mr. Mark Shiller, of Fatreview-road, Stamford Hill, can sing "God Save the King" in a rich bass, and say "Mamma."

He can follow a conversation in either English or German.

Bushy's singing lesson is a revelation in canine intelligence.

He cleared his throat and waited for the "beat" His master hummed over the tune, beating time with his hand, and Bushy joined in. He kept time and key and rythm as he hummed "God Save the King" like an organ accompaniment. Then he excelled himself in an old German song.

It was not a howl. There was no false note, neither was it spontaneous Mr. Shiller had to hum in low duet, but it was a surprising display.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH.

Mr. Shiller spoke to him in German. He said he was going out of the room to hide a ball, and he wanted Bushy to remain where he was and to go and find it afterwards. The dog followed the instructions to the letter like a child playing "Hunt the slipper."

It was repeated in English, and the process varied. He obeyed again. In the course of ordinary conversation with me Mr. Shiller happened to say that actually the dog ought not to be in the room at all, as he did not approve of it using the living-room.

Bushy immediately got up and slunk off to the kitchen.

Bushy is not a show dog. He has not been "trained" in the ordinary sense of the word. His master and mistress have merely lavished on him the affection and attention of parents for a child.

SCIENCE AND DIET.

—:o:—

Synthetic Food Products of the Future

Many years ago a critical Englishman prophesied that the world was destined to suffer or even to starve to death because the population was bound to increase much faster than the food supply could keep up with it. There was more than an element of truth, in his remarks, but he failed to foresee the opening up of Canada, Australia, South America, the Western United States, and parts of Africa as enormous potential producers of food and supporters of life.

So we shall not starve. The fate of millions who have died of famine in China, India, and Russia will never be ours unless some terrible catastrophe destroys the very sinews of our civilization. Nevertheless the enormous increase in consumption of food necessary to sustain the growing population of the world is draining some of our reservoirs of supply. What are we going to do about it?

NEW SOURCES OF FOOD.

We are going to do four things (declares Eric Hodgins, U. S. Authority on Food, in the "Sydney Sun.")

1. Gradually change some of our eating habits, give up foods which are no longer available and overcoming many of our prejudices against others.

2. Uncertake, with the help of science, a much more intensive cultivation of plants than at present.

3. Discover in the laboratory new sources of food as energy.

4. Rely upon the chemists to convert a number of raw materials which seem today to be as wholly inedible into healthful, nouriashing, and delicate food.

Cattle, hogs, and sheep—our present food animals—need a great deal of human care; they can live only under temperate conditions of climate; their pasture lands must either be large, or very well cared for. Nor are they any too efficient as converters of substance. It has been estimated that every three pounds of edible beef represents one hundred pounds of vegetable materials which the animal has eaten.

FOOD FROM THE SEA.

So far we have been able to put up with waste in converting plant protein into animal protien, but some day the land on which cattle graze will become too valuable for other purposes to remain pasturage, and we shall no longer be able to afford our present prodigality of discarding ninety-seven out of every one hundred pounds of potential foodstuff. Thus we know that (although the time may still be far off) the days of the supremacy of our present food animals are numbered and that we must find other animals which will supply us with meat for our food of the future.

We can be quite sure, too, that the ocean wills upply us with a greater and grater proportion of our diet. But we must be careful what fish we consume in large quantities in the future. Halibut is a waning food. So is salomn. We have now come to consume these faster than they can grow, and although it is still possible for us to conserve the supply, the coming scarcity of these two varieties will mean that they will be looked upon in the future only as food for those who can afford the price of delicacies.

VEGETABLES OF THE FUTURE.

But when we think of ocean food we must not only confine ourselves to fish. The oceans of the world contain vegetation as luxuriant as any that can be found on the most fertile ground. We do not think of kelp and seaweed as present-day foods, but there seems every reason to believe that some day part of our vegetable diet will be raised from the bottom of the sea in dredges and converted into appetising salads and greens. Chemists are working upon such problems, even to-day.

Meanwhile great creadit is due to those manufacturers of cereals made from corn, oats, rise, bran, and so on, for providing new foods from old sources, presenting them in a way which whets our appetites, encourages us to eat healthful foods, and at the same time adds to the efficiency with which we use our food supplies.

When we consider the vegetables of the future, we need to look at the problem from afar. Our present supplies of vegetables depend upon two very different but equally important agencies. One is a humble type of bacteria, the other is the synthetic chemist.

Because some bacteria cause disease, we think of these organisms as altogether bad. This is quite wrong—there are good bacteria as well. It would not be possible, for example, to produce such foods as certain cheeses or to give a new example, acidophilus milk, if it were not for bacterial action. It is even possible that we may some day obtain food from certain type of bacteria, administered in enormous quantities.

HYDRO-GENATION OF OILS.

When you consider the increasing contribution of the tropics to our diet, you should not overlook the coconut or the pineapple. The coconut, once nothing more than the source of tasty icings for cakes, now possesses the amazing ability to replace butter when the day comes when neither cow's milk nor reindeer's milk can be used.

The process which makes the coconut useful is known as the "hydro-genation of oils." Oil from the coconut can be so treated in a current of hydrogen produced by the action of an acid on a metal that solidifies into an edible fat of high food value. Butter substances made from coconut oil are already on the market, are healthful and energy-giving, and will be of greater and greater importance as a food in the future.

THE SOY-BEAN.

The soy-bean is another food which looms large on the horizon. The Orient, where the inhabitants must toil much harder for their food than we do, and from which we shall beyond question learn much in the futures, is appreciative of the soy-bean now Oil from the soy-bean has been extracted for use in soap and paint, and the remaining press cake used as stock food and fertilizer. But we have overlooked so far, its greatest possibility. Human foods can be manufactured from the seed. Soy-beans contain only slight traces of carbon-hydrates, but are rich in oil and protein. Flour can be prepared from the press cake for use in bread and breakfast foods.

When anyone pretends to tell you that in days to come we shall consume all our food in the shape of little white pellets and that the appetising meals for the present day will go out of fashion to be replaced by a pill and a swallow ofo water, you will be wise to laugh heartily. The wonders which science is performing to-day all tend to produce, not less variety in our food, concerned now largely with turning materi- but more. The chemist and biologist are als, which are either wasted or not considered as possible at all, into something edible and appetising.

EATING WOOD!

Indeed, we may some day be eating wood. Essentially wood is cellulose and already chemists have discovered means of changing the cellulose molecule in such a way that it becomes available as a source of animal energy. Thus it is that cows may soon now be red on a modified sawdust, and it is far from impossible that cellulose may some day yield a human food. Indeed hydrolised wood may now be made to yield edible protein in the form of yeast, and we shall be able to achieve many variations in our diet through its use when coloured and flavoured or mixed with other foods.

Of one thing only can we be certains the meals that the human race will eat in the future will be vastly more varied and unusual—just as our present-day foods mark an extraordinary advance over the crude and often unhealthy fare of the past. Even breakfast ought to be a lot of fun in 1969!

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